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LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

te of ling urday	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons
30 P.M.				
8th Aug	CALEDONIA	7558	MOLDAVIA	9500
15th „	PERSIA	7951	......	......
22nd „	CALEDONIA	7558	HIMALAYA	6898
29th „	MARMORA	10509	......	......
5th Sept	EGYPT	7912	MACEDONIA	10512
12th „	CALEDONIA	7558	......	......
19th „	ARCADIA	6603	MONGOLIA	9505
26th „	EGYPT	7912	......	......
3rd Oct.	ARCADIA	6603	INDIA	7911
10th „	ARABIA	7903	......	......
17th „	ARCADIA	6603	VICTORIA	6522
24th „	PERSIA	7951	......	......
31st „	SALSETTE	6000	BRITANNIA	6525

he above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth d London.

assengers for Brindisi tranship to a connecting steamer at ort Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the CARNAC BUNDER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON, the ay previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of assengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with port of destination.

Tenders leave the CARNAC BUNDER on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12 and 12-30 o'clock P.M., for Medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's Tenders. Special attention is directed to these egulations, which are imperative under the Venice onvention.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the ail Steamer.

HOMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON 1909.

Date of Sailing.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
20th Feb.	SALSETTE	6000	MOREA	11000
27th „	CALEDONIA	7558	......	......
6th Mch.	MOOLTAN	9621	......	......
13th „	EGYPT	7912	......	......
20th „	SALSETTE	6000	CHINA	7912
27th „	ARABIA	7903	......	......
3rd Apl.	MACEDONIA	10512	......	......
10th „	PERSIA	7951	......	......
17th „	SALSETTE	6000	MALWA	11000
24th „	MANTUA	11000	......	......
1st May	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	9505

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TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY
ALAZIE	4,147	Ailland	3rd Sept. 1908
UMBEA	5,686	Boyer	1st Oct. „
YDNEY	4,118	X	29th Oct. „
OCEANIEN	4.143	Magnen	26th Nov. „
NERA	5,58	Schmitz	24th Dec „
ARMAND BEHIC	6,385	Guionnet	21st Jan. 1909

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

ETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the ageries Maritimes and the Return Voyage by the Austrian yd's or the Navigazione Generale Italiana's at Reduced Fares.

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Vessels:	Tons.	Captain	To Sail on or about
DNEY	4,118	X	14th Aug. 1908
EANIEN	4,143	Magnen	11th Sept, „
A	5538	Schmitz	9th Oct. „

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BALDUINO	4,580	Maganzini	15th Sept 1908.
RUBATINO	4,580	L. Mancini	15th Oct. 1908.

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e tickets	Rs. 600	Rs. 385	Rs. 165
rn tickets available years	„ 900	„ 575	

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ued to return either by the Messageries Maritimes from illes or by the Austrian Lloyd from Trieste.

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essels	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on.
PRI	6,000	D. Pedone	17th Aug 1908.
HIA	5,000	G. Belsito	17th Sept 1908.
PRI	6,000	D. Pedone	17th Oct 1908.

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LINGA	2,171	Fri. 14th Aug.	6 a.m.*

* On arrival of the English Mail Steamer.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF (Weekly).

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S. S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on THURSDAY, 13th Aug. sailing (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire, Koweit, Mohomera, and Busreh, also taking Passengers and cargo on bookings to Ahwaz and Bagdad.

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10th August, 1908.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co, UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT,

DIRECT LINE TO TRIESTE

Steamers.	Tons	Captain.	To sail on
PERSIA	5,895	G. Bartole	1st Sept. 1908
AFRICA	4,596	P. Badessich	1st October 1908
KOERBER	5,301	A. Foresti	1st Nov. 1908
BOHEMIA	4282	M. Dabcevich	16th Nov. 1908
AFRICA	4,596	P. Badessich	1st Dec. 1908

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Steamers.	Tons	Captain.	To sail on or about.
AUSTRIA	7588	G. Raicich	24th August 1908.

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Suez	440	704	352	528	330	495
Port Said	468	748	374	561	352	528
Marseilles Genoa or Naples	578	935	495	770	429	649
Liverpool	605	990	517	792	462	704
London overland via Genoa or Marseilles returning via Marseilles or Naples	653	*1135	570	*920	489	809
Karachi	44	..	40	...	33	—

* Returning journey from Liverpool, by Sea. Rs. 1,038, Rs. 845 and Rs. 731, respectively.

The following sailings are subject to alteration:—

LIST OF APPROXIMATE SAILINGS FROM BOMBAY AND KARACHI.

Steamers.	Tons.	Due Bombay	Leave Bombay.	Leave Karachi.
C. City of Paris	..	July 13	Aug. 15	....
C. City of Manchester	...	July 20	Aug. 25	....
B. Merton Hall	...	Aug. 6	Aug. 25	....
C. City of Karachi	...	Sept. 8	.....	Sept. 26
A. Trafford Hall	...	Oct. 10	....	Oct. 28
C. City of Glasgow	...	Oct. 18	....	Nov. 5
C. City of Manchester	..	Oct. 26	....	Nov. 15
C. City of London	...	Nov. 7	....	Nov. 28
B. Merton Hall	...	Nov. 19	Dec. 10	....
A. City of Benares	...	Nov. 27	....	Dec. 18 1909
A. City of Sparta	..	Dec. 14 1909	.....	Jan. 2
A. Trafford Hall	...	Jan. 10	....	Jan. 13

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Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$ 13,500,000
Gold Reserve Fund	£ 1,500,000

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PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per P. & O. S. N. Company's s.s. "DEVANHA," from JAPAN, CHINA, STRAITS and COLOMBO, are hereby informed of the vessel's arrival, and requested to take immediate delivery of their goods landed at "F." Shed, Prince's Dock.

Mr. Whittell, Lloyd's Surveyor, will attend every morning to survey damaged packages. All claims in this respect must be preferred to the undersigned within 7 days from the date of discharge, and Bills should be presented for payment within one month from the Steamer's arrival, otherwise they will not be entertained.

No surveys will be held on Bag Cargo packed in single gunnies only, or on goods removed from the Landing Shed.

W. C. SYMES,
Superintendent,
P. & O. S. N. Co.

ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB.

NOTICE.

THE HALF-YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of Members, will be held at the Club, on THURSDAY, the 10th September, 1908, at 6-30 p.m.

WALTER LANG,
Honorary Secretary.
Bombay, 10th August, 1908.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

POONA RACES.

FOR information about the RACE SPECIAL TRAINS, from Victoria Terminus to Poona and back on TUESDAY the 11th August, 1908, apply to Station Superintendent Victoria Terminus.

A. C. RUMBOLL,
For General Traffic Manager.
BOMBAY, 8TH AUGUST, 1908.

THE ARMY AND NAVY CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY, LTD.,

Of 105, Victoria Street, Westminster, London, S.W.

THE BOMBAY DEPOT of the SOCIETY will be CLOSED, on TUESDAY, the 11th instant (COCOANUT DAY).

POONA FIFTH EXTRA MEETING.

WEDNESDAY, 19TH AUGUST, 1908.

OWNERS are reminded that ENTRIES CLOSE at 6 P.M., on WEDNESDAY, 12th August, 1908.

J. E. HUGHES,
Ag. Secretary,
WESTERN INDIA TURF CLUB.
POONA, 5TH AUGUST, 1908.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the PARTNERSHIP which has sometime past been carried on by the undersigned MAHOMEDALLY ABDOOLALLY ROGANWALLA, VANILAL BALLUBHAI and MAHOMEDBHOY ABDOOLALLY MOGUL on behalf of himself and his minor son Budrudin Mahomedbhoy Mogul under the name and style of Mahomedbhoy Vanilal and Co. at No. 224 Nagdevi Street without the Fort of Bombay, in the trade or business of Hardware Merchants was on the 8th day of August, 1908, dissolved by mutual consent and assets and liabilities thereof have been taken over by the undersigned Mahomedally Abdoolally Roganwalla who will carry on the said business on his own account at his own risk and will recover all outstandings and discharge all liabilities thereof and the undersigned Vanilal Ballubhai and Mahomedbhoy Abdoolally Mogul for himself and his minor son Budrudin Mahomedbhai Mogul will not be responsible for any liabilities incurred by the said Mahomedally Abdoolally Roganwalla or by the firm of Mahomedbhoy Vanilal and Co. from and after this date.

All persons claiming to be the creditors of Mahomedbhoy Vanilal and Co. are hereby required to notify their claims in writing to the undersigned Vanilal Ballubhai and Mahomedbhoy Abdoolally Mogul at Navapura Street within one month from the date hereof after the expiration of which date any claims against the said firm of Mahomedbhoy Vanilal and Co. shall be deemed to have been waived against the said Vanilal Balubhai and Mahomedbhoy Abdoolally Mogul on behalf of himself and his minor son Budrudin Mahomedbhoy Mogul.—Dated this 8th day of August, 1908.

મહમદભાઇ અબ્દુલઅલી રોગાનવાલા,
i. e. MAHOMEDBHAI ABDOOLALLY ROGANWALLA.
VANILAL BALUBHAI,
MAHOMEDALLY A. MOGUL,
For Self and as Guardian of Badrudin,
M. A MOGUL.

Witness—
MERWANJI KAIKHUSRO,
Sov. Bombay.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 251 of 1900.

(1) RAGHOWJI VIJPAL, Administrator of the Estate of SANGJIBHAI RAISI and Moonim of the firm of RAISI AMERCHAND and (2) CULLIANJI SHUNJIBHAI, the sole proprietor of the said firm and property of Raisi Amerchand.........Plaintiffs.

v/s.

NARRONDAS PURMANAND ....Defendants.

PURSUANT to the Decree made in the above Suit and bearing date the 19th day of April, 1907, the following immoveable and moveable properties will be SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION, by the Commissioner of this Honourable Court, at his Office in the Court House, on WEDNESDAY, the second day of September, 1908 at the hour of half past three o'clock in the afternoon (Standard Time).

PARTICULARS.

Lot No. 1.

All the estate, right, title and interest of the abovenamed Plaintiffs and the Defendants in firstly all that piece or parcel of land or ground with the messuage, tenements or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate in and fronting the East side of the Borah Bazar Street formerly in the sub-district of Fort and Colaba and now in the Registration District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 106 square yards and 6/9ths of another square yard or thereabouts, Registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 568, and Assessed by the Collector of Assessment formerly under No. 78, and at present under No. 79, and bounded as follows:—That is to say on or towards the West by the said Borah Bazar Street, on or towards the East by the property hereinafter secondly described, on or towards the North by the House No. 78 of Burjorji Rustomji Battliwala, and on or towards the South by the house No. 80 of Muncherji Dinshawji Coachman which premises were formerly in the occupation of Jeewaji Bhimji Cooper and others, the tenants of Rajishewari Gopalrao Myral and are now in the occupation of the said Callianji Saugjibhai the second plaintiff and his tenants and

SECONDLY.—All that piece or parcel of land or ground with the message, tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate, lying and being in and fronting the West side of Bazar Gate Street in the Fort, formerly in Sub-district of Fort and Colaba, and at present in the Registration District of Bombay in the Town and Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 112 6/9 square yards be the same, little, more or less and Registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 569, and Assessed by the Municipal Commissioner formerly under No. 43, and now under No. 50, and bounded as follows:—That is to say on or towards the East by the said Bazar Gate Street, on or towards the West by the property firstly hereinbefore described on or towards the North by the house No. 49, formerly the property of the late Purshottumdas Pranjiwandas and now of Sha Lakhmidas Walji, and on or towards the South by the house No. 51, formerly the property of Byramji and now of Doctor Abdool Hoosein Ebrahim, which premises were formerly in the occupation of Javerchand Atmaram and other tenants of Gangadhar Yeshwantrao and are now in the occupation of the said Cullianji Sangjibhai, the second Plaintiff and his tenants.

Lot No. 2.

MOVEABLE PROPERTY.

One pair of Gold Sunklas "Taratapkivala," weighing 8 tolas and 9½ wals.

Lot No. 3.

One pair of Gold Sunklas "Patli Googrivali," weighing 8¾ tolas and 7¾ wals.

For further particulars and conditions of Sale, application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner or at the Office of Messrs. LITTLE & Co., Attorneys for the plaintiffs abovenamed, at Old Secretariat Apollo Street, Fort Bombay.—Dated this 18th day of July, 1908.

A. K. OLIVER,
Commissioner.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

JUST RECEIVED,

LENU AU SALON, 1908.

AN ENTIRELY NEW SERIES
TEXT BY
AUGUSTE GERMAIN.
FIFTY FULL-PAGE REPRODUCTIONS ON ART PAPER.

Rs. 3-8.

A. J. COMBRIDGE & CO.,
ESPLANADE ROAD, OPP. CLOCK TOWER. **BOMBAY.**

PUBLIC NOTIFICATION.

WHEREAS I, HERBERT GEORGE GELL, Esquire, M. V. O., Commissioner of Police for the City of Bombay, am of opinion that the delivery of harangues the use of gestures or mimetic representations and the preparation, exhibition or dissemination of pictures, symbols, playcards, or of any other object or thing within the areas hereinafter mentioned may probably inflame religious animosity or hostility between different classes, or incite to the commission of an offence, to a disturbance of the public peace or to resistance to or contempt of the law or of a lawful authority. And WHEREAS I am of opinion that the prohibition contained in this notification is necessary for the preservation of the public peace or public safety for the period hereinafter mentioned NOW I HEREBY NOTIFY by virtue of the power vested in me by Section 23, sub-section (2) clause (e) of the City of Bombay Police Act IV of 1902 that I prohibit from the 9th day of August 1908 for a period of 6 months within such areas situate in the western portion of the Island as lie between the Sea in Back Bay and the following roads, viz.

Ridge Road, Gibbs Road, Gowalia Tank Road, Kennedy Bridge, Girgaum Road, Cruikshank Road, Wandby Road, the southern portion of Esplanade Road, Wodehouse Road to the Colaba Police Chowki, "the delivery of harangues, the use of gestures, or mimetic representations and the preparation, exhibition or dissemination of pictures, symbols, placards or of any other object or thing, which may be of a nature to outrage morality or decency, or which may probably inflame religious animosity or hostility between different classes or incite to the commission of an offence, to a disturbance of the public peace or to resistance to for contempt of the law or of a lawful authority."

H. G. GELL,
Commissioner of Police
for the City of Bombay.

Head Police Office,
Bombay, 8th August, 1908.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE BANK will be CLOSED on TUESDAY, the 11th instant, that day being a Public Holiday under the "Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881."

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.
BOMBAY, 4TH AUGUST, 1908.

NOTICE is hereby given that the SECOND ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Oriental Mining Co., Ltd. will be held at its Registered Office No. 14, Bank Street, at 4-30 P. M. (S. T.) on TUESDAY the 25th August, 1908 for the following business:—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' report and Audited Accounts of the Company.
2. To Appoint Directors for the ensuing year.
3. To Appoint Auditor or Auditors for the ensuing year and to fix his or their remuneration.
4. To transact any other business that may be brought forward.

FUTEHALLY MANEKLAL & CO.,
Secretaries and Agents,
THE ORIENTAL MINING Co., Ltd.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS of the Oriental Mining Co., Ltd will be CLOSED from the 11th to 25th August, 1908, both days inclusive.

FUTEHALLY MANEKLAL & CO.
Secretaries and Agents,
THE ORIENTAL MINING Co., Ltd,

POONA RACES.

5TH, 9TH, 12TH, 16TH, 19TH, 23RD AND 26TH SEPTEMBER, 1908.

OWNERS are reminded that SECOND ENTRIES CLOSE, on TUESDAY, 11th August, 1908.

J. E. HUGHES,
Ag. Secretary, W. I. T. C.
POONA, 5TH AUGUST, 1908.

IMPORTANT TO COTTON GINNERS.

APPLICATIONS are invited for the working during the coming Season, of the Ginning Factory and Press at Cawnpore, belonging to the Insolvent Estate of Beer Seetal.

The Factory contains 68 Double Roller Gins and a Cotton Baling Press.

Apply to—
T. SMITH,
Receiver, Beer Seetal's Estate, Cawnpore.

INSURANCES.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE Co.

ESTABLISHED 1809.

CHIEF OFFICES:
EDINBURGH: 64, Prince's Street.
LONDON: 61 Threadneedle Street.

Total Funds Exceed	£17,915,000
Total Revenue for 1906 Exceeded	£ 4,000,000

The sum of over ONE MILLION STERLING was divided among Participating Life Policy-holders in 1905, yielding a BONUS at the Rate of £1-8-0 per cent, per annum not only on the original sums assured but also on all subsisting Bonuses.

POLICIES in some cases have been MORE THAN DOUBLED in amount by the addition of BONUSES.

NEW SCHEME.

Double Endowment Assurance in India at English Rates. Full particulars on application.

For 1906 PROSPECTUS and Proposal Forms apply to

Messrs. KING KING & Co.,
Secretaries,
NORTH BRITISH and MERCANTILE INSURANCE Co.,
KING'S BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

GRESHAM LIFE OFFICE.

IMMEDIATE ANNUITIES with RETURN OF PURCHASE MONEY.

THIS NOVEL and most ATTRACTIVE SCHEME which has been recently introduced offers exceptional Advantages to prospective Annuitants and the "GRESHAM" is the first Insurance Company to offer its benefits to the Public.

(1). A RETURN OF THE FULL AMOUNT OF THE PURCHASE MONEY GUARANTEED IN ANY EVENT.

Under the old scheme, the Capital was lost at Death, whenever it occurred.

(2). A LIBERAL SURRENDER VALUE ALLOWED SHOULD IT BE DESIRED TO REVOKE THE CONTRACT AT ANY TIME.

Under the old scheme, the Annuitant had no control over his Capital once paid down.

For full particulars apply to—
CROFT, MODY & CO.,
Chief Agents for India, Burma and Ceylon,
BOMBAY.

AMUSEMENTS.

EMPIRE THEATRE,

BOMBAY.

Positively ONE WEEK ONLY.
COMMENCING MONDAY, AUGUST 24TH.

MAURICE E. BANDMANN PRESENTS.

THE BANDMANN OPERA COMPANY.

MONDAY, August 24th.	"THE GIRLS of GOTHANBERG." From the Gaiety Theatre, London.
TUESDAY, August 25th.	THE STIRRING and AMUSING MUSICAL COMEDY. "A. Greek Slave."
WEDNESDAY, August 26th.	The Great Prince of Wales' Theatre London Success. "MISS HOOK of HOLLAND." Which ran for over 350 nights.
THURSDAY, August 27th.	The Great Daly's Theatre London Success. "LES MERVEILLENSES." or "The Lady Dandies."
FRIDAY, August 28th.	The Rage of London. "THE MERRY WIDOW." (Die Sustige Witwe).
SATURDAY, August 29th.	"THE THREE KISSES." The Great Apollo Theatre London Success.

POPULAR PRICES.—Stalls and Dress Circles (Reserved) Rs. 5. Circle Back Rows (Unreserved) Rs. 3. Pit Stalls (Unreserved) Rs. 2.

Gallery, Re. 1.

Boxes Rs. 50, Rs. 40, Rs. 30, Single Seats in Boxes, Rs. 10, Rs. 7-8 and Rs. 6.

Doors open 8-30. Commence 9-30.
Box Plan at Messrs. ROSE & Co.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

TENNENT'S PILSENER BEER.

Rs. 6 per doz. quarts.
„ 4 „ „ pints.

TO BE HAD FROM
D. C. OOMRIGAR, D. D. BARIA,
AND ALL WINE MERCHANTS,
ALDRIDGE SALMON AND CO, LTD.,
BOMBAY,
SOLE AGENTS.

BRANDIES.

Shipped by T. HINE & Co.,
COGNAC.
(ESTABLISHED 1763.)

T. HINE & Co.'s
V. S. O. P. BRANDY.
(A very superior Old Liqueur Brandy, imported for the first time in India, 40 years old.)
Per dozen Quarts .... Rs. 120

T. HINE & Co.'s
3 STARS BRANDY.
(Very superior Old Brandy, 21 years old.)
Per dozen Quarts .... Rs. 62

T. HINE & Co.'s
PALE ONE STAR BRANDY.
(Used at the Principal Clubs and Messes)
(9 years old.)
Per dozen Quarts .... Rs. 50

Sole Agents for India :—
CROFT MODY & CO.
BOMBAY.

RETAIL SUPPLIERS:
Messrs. BRANDON & CO.,
VICTORIA TERMINUS,
AND
Messrs. DENISON & CO.,
HUMMUM STREET. BOMBAY.

GOLF.

New Series of Eight Articles on Golf by

THE DUKE OF ARGYLL, K.G.

MISS MAY HEZLETT
(A frequent winner of the Open Ladies' Championship, Irish Ladies' Championship, &c.)

THE LATE TOM MORRIS
(The Nestor of Golf.)

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(A well-known figure at the Championships)

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(Author of "The Life of Tom Morris," &c.)

DR. J. G. McPHERSON
(of St. Andrews: Author of "Golf, the Best of Games," &c.)

W. AUCHTERLONIE
(Former Winner of the Open Golf Championship.)

GOLF, the best of all-the-year-round games, gains in popularity in surprising manner. Every year many new clubs are opened and links laid out.

Our articles are by well-known writers and players, and will greatly interest all readers, whether golfers or not.

PROGRAMME:

Golf, the Best of Games . .	by Dr. W. W. Tulloch
How to Prepare for a Ladies' Golf Championship . .	by May Hezlett
The Weapons of War . .	by W. Auchterlonie
Hints to Young Golfers . .	by Tom Morris
Honour in Golf	by Dr. J. G. McPherson
Match V. Medal Play . .	by Andrew Kirkaldy
Eminent Men as Golfers . .	by Dr. J. G. McPherson
A Story of the Links	by the Duke of Argyll

COMMENCED IN
The Bombay Gazette.
OF JUNE 20th.

"SPECIAL SHORT" ADVERTISEMENTS.

Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants &c. Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only). Three lines—Per insertion One Rupee. Every additional line, Eight Annas.

REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid.

"CLARESQUE" PLATE POWDER— Will make your Silver and Plated Table Ware look their brightest. Annas 12 per tin. Rs. 8 per doz. Instructions for using on every box. We use it ourselves and have had every opportunity of watching its lasting effect for the good of Silver and Plate.—MARCKS & Co., Ld., Jewellers, Bombay and Poona.

REPAIRS OF Rs. 1-8 within 25 years, I take this opportunity to tell you that Singer's Sewing Machine, which purchased 25 years ago, has required only Rs. 1-8 for repairs, and it is still going strong of all parts. I. R. Gardener, 19, Forbes Street, Bombay.

DR. W. COOK, M.A., M.D., writes:— "KADI" saved a life in Bronchitis, as there was every indication of speedy death. DR. O. S. writes from LONDON:—"A 6 months' bedridden case of ASTHMA was relieved at once by "KADI" and in 3 days was as well as usual." (Original Testimonials open to inspection). "Kadi" is wonderful for COUGHS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, COLDS and PNEUMONIA. Rs. 1-8-0.—D. SPECIFIC Co., Oppt. "Bombay Club," Fort.

A GOOD MOUNT.—We offer high grade English built up-to-date cycles, Sunbeam, Royal Indian, Rajah and Brown. From Rs. 95. HILL, SAWYER & Co., 35-37 Medows Street, Bombay.

AN INVITATION.—Meals which cost Rs. 2 and Rs. 3 elsewhere can be got at the RAILWAY HOTEL, Bombay, Grant Road, for nearly half the rate. Give it a trial and judge for yourself. Only genuine Wines and Liquors stocked and sold at moderate rates. Brand new Billiard Tables. Very easy terms for permanent residents. Dinners served till late hours.

BANGALORE.—FOR SALE.—A commodious and lofty UPPER-ROOMED HOUSE, with excellent grounds, out-offices, and stabling, having loose-boxes, arranged and built in the English style, located in a healthy and quiet part of Bangalore. Any reasonable offer will be accepted. For particulars apply to No. 558, care of the "Bombay Gazette."

BURMA AFTER THE CONQUEST. By Grattan Geary. Rs. 5. Apply "Bombay Gazette" Office.

BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT and Summary of Trade, Published Weekly, on the Departure of the Overland Mail for Europe, containing a Specially-Written Market Report, Freight Report, &c., Summary of Cotton Exports during the Week, Imports and Exports of Bullion, Comparative Summaries of Exports, Comparative Summaries of Imports, of Piece-Goods, and of Yarn into Bombay from Great Britain, Share Lists and Rates of Exchange, List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, and Arrivals and Departures of Vessels during the Week, Charters and Engagements. Annual Subscription in advance Rs. 12. Single copy Annas 4. "Bombay Gazette" Office Green Street.

EDUCATION.—LADY living in healthy part of England and having one little girl, aged 10, would like charge of one more. Good day school. Terms moderate. Excellent references.—W. care of this Office.

ENVELOPES.—COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES.—"Gazette Commercial" Rs. 2-4 per thousand; and if printed on flap, Rs. 3-12 per thousand. Samples on application to "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

EXCHANGE TABLES.—Rs. 2. Apply "Bombay Gazette" Office.

ENGINE & BOILER.—For Sale.—A Portable Loco Type Boiler, with Engine, in good working order, by Ransomes Head & Jefferies. Open to any examination by intending purchasers. Apply Box No. 407. c/o "Bombay Gazette" Office.

ELECTRICAL PRINTING.—The "Bombay Gazette" Offices have been MOVED from the premises in Armenian Lane and Medows Street, and are now located at 2, GREEN STREET (behind the Bank of Bombay), where a complete Electric Installation supplies the Motive Power for the working of the Machinery, thus economising labour and facilitating work. The Management is therefore able to offer Constituents expedition and economy in rates. Quotations given for all classes of Printing Work, Binding, Stationery, etc.

GOVERNMENT SERVANT SUPPLIERS.—Messrs. OLIVER and Co. undertake the Supply of Labour in General Clerks. The original and only firm that supplies thoroughly efficient and reliable High Class Servants Patronized by the Officers of the Services. Especially First Class Goanese and Mahomedan Servants whom we guarantee. Fee Bombay Rs. 2, Moffusil Rs. 3 each servant, which stands good for six months. No. 21, Ch. G. St. (First Floor), Fort, Bombay. Established 1872.

GUARANTEE.—"Giras and Guarantee." A Collection of Decisions, etc., on Questions regarding Giras, Wanta, and their Guaranteed Rights. By L. P. Parekh. Rs. 6. Apply Box No. 405, c/o "Bombay Gazette" Office.

INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.— Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railways, Abstract of Rules and Regulations, Through Routes and Fares from Bombay to places in India and Abroad. Postal and Telegraphic information, Steam-Boat and dak Companies. Places of interest along the Coast. A Coloured Map of India showing the Principal Railway Stations on the Indian Lines. Price, Eight Annas. Annual Subscription Rs. 5 including Postage.

JOINT STOCK COMPANIES.—Proxy and Transfer Forms at Two Annas each. Special Quotations for large quantities with name of Company included. Apply at THE BOMBAY GAZETTE' Office.

JOB PRINTING.—Apply at the Bombay Gazette Electric Printing Works, 2, Green Street, Fort.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—A Selection of Leading Cases. By W. E. H. Re. 1. Apply Box No. 404, c/o "Bombay Gazette" Office.

MATRIMONIAL.—A young PARSEE GENTLEMAN, of a respectable family, desires to correspond with a respectable Parsee Lady with a view to matrimony. Correspondence, strictly confidential. Apply with particulars to Box No. 1359, Advt. Dept., the "Bombay Gazette."

MACHINERY FOR SALE. A Loco type Boiler and Engine, N. H. P. 7, by Robey & Co. certificated 50 lbs. Pressure per square inch. Tested under Hydraulic Pressure to 80 lbs. Just put off work owing to change to Electricity. Open to Inspection. No reasonable offer will be refused. Apply Box No. 403, care of "Bombay Gazette."

"OVERLAND SUMMARY."—Published Weekly (on Saturdays) in time for the English Mail. A complete réchauffé of Indian News, particularly entertaining for Anglo-Indians, retired or on leave. Subscription (inclusive of postage), One Sovereign or Rs. 15 per annum.

OLD ISSUES of THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE," of the "WEEKLY BUDGET," and of the "OVERLAND SUMMARY," when available, are supplied at special prices, which vary, according to lapse of time, between As. 2 and Rs. 5 and higher.

OFFICE DESK.—A standing Office Desk, by John Roberts and Co. Excellent quality and finish. Price Rs. 50. Apply Box No. 397, care of "Bombay Gazette."

PHILLIPS & CO.'S CHOLERA MIXTURE has been proved to be a most Valuable and Efficient Remedy, hundreds of people being able to testify to its beneficial effects. Per bottle, Re. 1.—PHILLIPS & Co., Ltd.

RAJA DEEN DAYAL & SONS' ART PHOTOGRAPHIC SALON. The largest and leading in the East, no expense or trouble spared. Luxuriously provides for the convenience and demands of Constituents. A visit is earnestly solicited to Cox's Building (Top Floor), Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

ROUNDABOUT BOMBAY. By James Douglas. Rs. 5. Apply Box No. 408, c/o "Bombay Gazette" Office.

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorial, Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude at reasonable rates. Special Terms for large contracts. Apply to the Manager. The "Bombay Gazette" Electric Press.

SUTTON'S SEED collections in fancy tin boxes. Vegetable and Flower. Fresh supply just received. Apply sharp to PALSKAR and Co., Sitaram Buildings, near Crawford Market, Bombay.

SPECIAL OFFER.—COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES.—Gazette Commercial." Rs. 2-4 per thousand; and if printed on flap, Rs. 3-12 per thousand. Samples on application at "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

TURKEY.—"Through Asiatic Turkey." Bombay to the Bosphorous. Two Volumes. By Grattan Geary. Rs. 10. Apply Box No. 402, c/o "Bombay Gazette" Office.

"THE EMPIRE."—The file of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" is available to Enquirers at the Office of "THE EMPIRE," LIMITED, No. 12A, Mission Row, Calcutta, and the file of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of the "Bombay Gazette, Limited, 2, Green Street Fort, behind the Bank of Bombay)

WANTED, TWO L. C. Es., on Rs. 100 each per mensem. Must be physically fit. They shall have to pass the Baroda State Revenue Departmental Examination before being confirmed. Apply to the CHIEF ENGINEER, Baroda State, on or before 31st instant.

WALTER LANE & Co., European Cyclists, are REMOVING from their present Premises to CENTURY BUILDINGS, 45 and 47, Hornby Road, opposite John Roberts & Co., Ltd., from 1st May next.

"WEEKLY BUDGET."—A Summary of the Week's News, published on Saturday Evenings. Rs. 12 per annum inclusive of postage.

CLARKE'S B. 41 PILLS

A warranted cure for all acquired or constitutional Discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex. These famous Pills also cure Gravel, Pains in the Back and all Kidney Disorders. Free from mercury. Forty years success. Sold by all Chemists and Storekeepers throughout the world.

SLINGSBY'S TRUCKS.

Fitted with Patent Sliding Wheel
FOR
COTTON MILLS; FACTORIES, RAILWAYS, DOCKS, GODOWNS, ETC.

Large Assortment on View.

W. CROWDER & Co., LD.,
Branch Show Room, Hummum Street. } **BOMBAY.**

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

IMPORTANT TO WEALTHY PEOPLE.

Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 10th instant at 3 p.m., (S.T.), at their Rooms by order of Messrs. Jaishingbhai Maganlal & Co., to close partnership account.

1 precious very white undrilled pearl weighing about 132 chows.

1 precious very white drilled pearl weighing about 52 chows.

1 precious very white drilled pearl weighing about 20 chows.

1 precious diamond and emerald ring of the first water of about 1½ rutties emerald.

A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale.

The above is on view.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 10th instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey, white and coloured piece-goods and the following:—

Furniture such as mirrored sideboard, almyrahs, cupboards, dressing, wash-hand, and writing-tables, chest-of-drawers, glass show cupboards, ironsafe, cots, sofas.

1 valuable diorama with large number of slides, etc.

1 lot good reading books, writing table, revolving chair, etc.

228 Paris ladies' and girls' boots and shoes of different sizes and patterns.

At 3 p.m.

Several gent's bicycles by different makers.
1 rubber-tyred office shigram.
1 light victoria.
1 double-seated brougham.
The property of a gentleman.
1 pair handsome cobs going in double harness 15 hands.

On THURSDAY the 13th instant at 2-30 p.m., (S.T.), Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the French Bank building (top Floor) Esplanade Road, Fort, the valuable and handsome French polished teakwood and blackwood household furniture such as, dining table and chairs, mirrored sideboard and dinner waggon, cushioned sofas, easy chairs, cabinets, bedsteads, almyrahs, clothes press marble-topped dressing and wash-hand tables, sweet-toned rosewood cottage piano by Rose & Co., grapophone with 24 records, set of Encyclopædia Britannica, 9th Edition Brussels carpet, handsome pictures, wind-proof lamps, glassware and crockeryware, platedware, etc., the property of N. Catchpole Esq. proceeded to England and others.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On a date to be fixed hereafter, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at the Gool Mansion, near the Wellington Fountain, Fort, by order of the concerned, the very valuable and artistic design mahoganized dining-room, drawing-room, office and bedroom furniture by Connor Gerrard & Co. and others best platedware, rich crockery and glassware, very old Chinaware, rich toned ebonized cottage piano, rich carpets, handsome pictures, rich table ornaments, etc., the property of Mr. and Mrs. Connor.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view four days before the day of sale.

CRAWFORD & Co.
BOMBAY, 10TH AUGUST, 1908.

BENNETT & COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE of very Valuable Landed Property at Chowpati.

Under instructions from Messrs. Captain and Vaidya, Attorneys for the owner, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on WEDNESDAY, the 12th day of August 1908, at the hour of 5 p.m. (S.T.), put up for Sale by Public Auction, on the Premises, the undermentioned immoveable property:—

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land with the message and buildings erected thereon situate at Chowpaty in the Registration District of Bombay, in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 1962 square yards, be the same little more or less and bounded on the North by Chowpaty Road, on the South by Babulnath Cross Road and beyond it vacant land belonging to the Government, on the East by the property of the late Meherbai, widow of Nawroji Ardeshir Davar, and on the West by the property belonging to the estate of the late Tulsidas Kissandas and which piece of land is registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue as quit and ground rent property under Old Nos. 85,85-A and New Nos. 11311 and 11313, Old Survey No. 3 C and D and New Survey No. 7301 and which premises are registered in the Municipality of Bombay under Ward D No. 2575 and Street Nos. 76-78.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application should be made to the said Messrs. Captain and Vaidya at their Office at No. 11, Hornby Road, Fort, or to the undersigned.

SALE ON SATURDAY, the 15th August.

On SATURDAY, the 15th August, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, on Frere Road, behind the European General Hospital, No.125, Rajapur Street, near Mama Building and opposite Messrs. Boyce and Co.'s Office, the very valuable and made to order household furniture, by Breslaner and others, rich glass and crockeryware, one nearly new ebonised cottage piano, in excellent order, marble top table and teapoys, fancy cabinets drawing-room suit of sofas and chairs, lined silk Geneo tapestry, chiffoniers, teapoys, single and double door almyrahs, dressing and wash-hand tables, real fire-proof Chubb's safe on stand with Chubb's lock and key, Edison's Home Phonograph, rich platedware, new C. spring baba perambulator, carpets, teak-wood bed-stand, iron baba cot, chest-of-drawers one sweet-toned cabinet organ, by S. Rose and Co., reclining sofas and chairs, folding cots, writing tables, fancy vases and ornaments, rich engraved silver plate, large salvers, glass door book-cases, filter, wearing apparels, one lot books, bicycles, copper cooking pots, &c., &c.

The property of D. Stevens, Esqr., and others.

Catalogues will be published and the property is on view.

AUCTION SALE of Landed Property at 14 Camateepoora Street.

On MONDAY the 24th instant at 4-30 p.m. Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction on the premises by order of the mortgagee, Mr. Laljee Doongersey and on at the risk of Ramchandra Lingoo and Pochity Lingoo Sons and Legal Heirs and Representatives of the late Gadia Lingoo, under the power of sale contained in the indenture of mortgage dated the 20th May 1891, the following property:—

All that piece or parcel of land or ground with the message tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon situate in 14 Camateepoora Street outside the Fort of Bombay in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement eighty-four square yards or thereabouts and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under Ward Nos. 2115 and Street No. 61-63 and by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 4655-56, New No. 11077, Old Survey No. 4187-88, New Survey No. 6514 and bounded as follows on or towards the east by the house of Abdoor Oosman on or towards the west by the house Coorma Valoo on or towards the north by public water passage and or towards the south by public road and which said premises were formerly and are now in the occupation of Ramchandra Lingoo and Pochity Lingoo Sons and Legal Heirs and Representatives of Gadia Lingoo Consenty deceased.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned.

BENNETT & Co.
BOMBAY, 10TH AUGUST, 1908.

SALES BY AUCTION.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS,
21, MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

SALE OF Immoveable Property at Bhandarwada Street

Under Instructions from Ajoobai, widow of Premjee Cooverjee, Messrs. SORABJI COWASJI and Co., will sell by Public Auction THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 10th day of August, 1908, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.), the property firstly described in the Schedule hereunder written and on THURSDAY, the 13th day of August, 1908 at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.) the property secondly described in the Schedule hereunder written.

Firstly—All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground together with the message, tenement or half compartment of the dwelling house, situate, lying and being on the Eastern side of Bhandarwada Street, outside the Fort, and Registration Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement 95 square yards, or thereabouts registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue, under Old No. 1822, 18232, New No. 8954, Old Survey No. 136 and New Survey No. 4874 and assessed in the books of the Municipal Assessment under Street No. 49 and Ward C No. 7473 (1) and bounded as follows. On the East by the Sweepers Passage, on the West by the Bhandari Street, on the North by the house of Mowa Paga, deceased and on the South by the house of Ranchod Naran.

The said premises are in the occupation of the said Ajoobai, widow of Premji Cooverji and her tenants.

Secondly.—All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground together with the message, tenement or dwelling house, situate, lying and being at Bhandarwada Street, outside the Fort, of Bombay in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement 52 7-9 square yards or thereabouts, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue, under Old No. 2803 and New No. 9789 and Old Survey No. 189 and New Survey No. 4933 and assessed in the books of the Municipal Assessment under Street No. 266, 268 and Ward C No. 7552 and bounded as follows. On the North by the house of Bai Damabai, daughter of Yankaya Ramaiya, on the South by the house of Javerkhan Purshotam, on the West by the Sweepers' Passage, on the East by the Bhandari Street.

The said premises are in the occupation of the tenants of Ajoobai widow of Premjee Cooverjee.

For further particulars ana conditions of Sale apply to the undersigned or to Mr. Thakordas A. Gandhi, Attorney for the said Ajoobai, widow of Premji Cooverjee.

SALE OF VERY VALUABLE Immoveable properties opposite Chamar Baug and opposite Convent School, near Tram Terminus, Parel.

In the High Court of Judicature at Bombay in appeal from its Original Civil Jurisdiction.

Appeal No. 1304 of 1903.
Suit No. 423 of 1901.

Vasantrao Madhavrao............................Appellant and Plaintiff.

vs.

Anandrao Gunpatrao and others...Respondents and Defendants.

Under instructions from R. D. Sethna, Esq., the Special Commissioner, appointed by the Consent Decree herein dated the 16th day of March, 1908, Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co. (Auctioneers), will put up for sale by Public Auction, the following immoveable properties on the day and at the time (S. T.) hereinafter mentioned. The sale of the property will be held at the premises.

LOT No. 14.

On WEDNESDAY, 12th August, 1908, at 4 p.m.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground consisting of two pieces, the first of the Pension and Tax and the second of the Government Toka tenure, with the messuages, tenements or dwelling houses and outhouses, standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Supari Bag Road, Parel, in the Town, Island and Registration District of Bombay, the Pension and Tax piece containing by admeasurement 29,613 square yards or thereabouts, registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Old No. 148, Collector's New No. 3742, Old Survey No. 3743 and 4087 and New Survey No. 1-2589; the Government Toka piece containing by admeasurement 3,687 square yards or thereabouts, and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Old Nos. , Collector's New Nos. 16826 and New Survey Nos. 2 and 3/ 2589 and which said pieces are together assessed by the Bombay Municipality in its F Ward under Wards Nos. 583, 585, 587, 588, 158 and Street Nos. 149 2, 4, 153, 154 and bounded on or towards the North partly by the property of Sadashiv Ramchandra Bhaskerji and others, partly by the road leading from the Government House to the Elphinstone Road and partly by the property of Purshotum Murarji Khimji, on or towards the South partly by the property of Crushnanath Narayenji and partly by the property of Raghunath Balaji Gunpatrao Pandurang and partly by the property of Cooverbai Sorabji Dummunwalla and others, administrators of the estate of Maneckji Cowasji Daruwalla, on or towards the East by a public passage, and on or towards the West by the said Supari Bag Road.

LOT NO. 15.

On WEDNESDAY, 12th August, 1908, at 4. p. m.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground consisting of 8 plots, three of Pension and Tax tenure, four of Foras tenure and one free of rent tenure, with the messuages, tenements or dwelling houses standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Supari Bag Road, Parel, in the Town, Island and Registration District of Bombay, the Pension and Tax plot together containing by admeasurement 17,551 square yards or thereabouts, registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Old No. 355-361, 500, 586; Collector's New Nos. 3742, 3743, 4081, 12510, 12601, 12603; Old Survey No. none and New Survey Nos. 1-2,2b,2c,3/2600, the Foras pieces together containing by admeasurement 9,180 square yards or thereabouts, registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Old Nos. 240, 500586 and 73; Collector's New Nos. 12601-12603-12610, New Survey Nos. 2a, 3, 3a, and 3b/2,600 the free of rent piece containing by admeasurement 820 square yards or thereabouts registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Old No. 590, Collector's New Nos. ,Old Survey and New Survey Nos. 28/2600 which said 8 plots are together assessed by the Bombay Municipality in its W Ward under Ward Nos. 190, 192 to 199, 586, 186, 187, 188, 189 and Street Nos. 3, 158, 160, 2 to 8, 162, 164, 166/188 1, 1 and all the said plots together are bounded on or towards the West partly by the property of Khurseiji Nowroji Wadia, partly by the property of Tribhowandas Narotumdas, partly by the property of Ladkoji Chang Mhatra and partly by another property of Tribhowandas Narotumdas, on or towards the South by the property of Asidabai, widow of Oosman Mahomed Bakhai, and Abdulla Haji Mahomed, Trustees for Ismail Abdulla and Ebrahim Abdulla, minors; on or towards the East by the said Supari Bag Road, and on towards the North by the premises of the said temple known as Withoba Mankoji's Shri Mankeshwar's temple, owned now by the parties to the above suit, and beyond is partly the property of Bai Keshbai, wife of Rajabally Jooma; and partly by the property of Memon Haj Abdul Karim Haji Khatomtee.

LOT NO. 16.

On WEDNESDAY, 12th August, 1908, at 4 p.m.

All that piece or parcel of vacant land or ground of the Foras tenure situate, lying and being at Dadar Road, in the Town, Island and Registration District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement (1,772) one thousand seven hundred and seventy two square yards or thereabouts registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Old No. 543, Collector's New No. 12250 and New Survey No. 1/1979, and bounded on or towards the North by a public passage, on or towards the East, West and South by the property of the Government.

For further particulars and conditions of Sale apply to Messrs. Bicknell, Mervanji and Romer, Attorneys for the Special Commissioner, at their office at No. 14K., Sardar's Building, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay, or to the Undersigned Auctioneers.

TO INVESTORS AND CAPITALISTS.

Sale of the well-known building known as the Coronation Hotel at Deolali.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co., Auctioneer will sell by Public Auction, at the Sales Room, 21 Medow Street, Fort, on FRIDAY, the 14th day of August 1908, at 5-30 p.m. (S.T.), by order of the mortgagees and on account and at the risk of the mortgagers Nanabhai Nasserwanjee Patel and Jerbai Nasserwanjee Patel under the power of sale contained in the Indenture of Mortgage dated the 28th February 1905.

The buildings known as the Deolali Coronation Hotel.

The land contains 235 feet in length and 210 feet in breadth with two well built bungalows and well laid out garden. One bungalow contains eight and the other three bed-rooms, beside the drawing and dining rooms.

The land bears Collector's Survey No 101, Plot No. 1, and is bounded on the East by the Deolali-Nasik Road, on the West by the property of Baburao Mistry, on the North by the property of Khoja Ebrahim Rahimbhai, and on the South by the property of Nowroji Mody.

Further particulars and conditions of Sale may be obtained from Messrs. Mulla and Mulla, Attorneys to the mortgagee, 23 Church Gate Street, Fort, or from the Undersigned,

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.,
Auctioneers.
BOMBAY, 10TH AUGUST, 1908.

FOR SALE, WANTED, &c.

Daily or thrice a week.—First Three Insertions—Four Annas a line; Fourth and Subsequent Insertions—Two Annas per line. Twice or Once a week.—First Three Insertions—Four Annas a line; Fourth and Subsequent Insertions—Three Annas a line. Minimum Charge Rs. 2.

TO BE LET.

ONE of the best GROUND FLOORS on Hornby Row, Siddick Building, next to John Roberts & Co., most suitable for Bank, Office Show-room. Rent Rs. 450. Apply WITHIN.

FINANCIAL.—Advances made on approved personal security of all kinds, also on Merchandise Stock-in-trade, Furniture, Carriages, Life Policy, moveable and immoveable properties, etc.

S. R. BOTTLEWALLA & CO.,
FINANCIAL AGENTS AND GENERAL MERCHANTS,
18, Bank Street, Fort

WATERPROOF PAULINS
FOR THE
MONSOON.
Obtainable from
W. CROWDER & CO., LD.,
Apollo Street, BOMBAY.

MEN,—Lord K—— says "I have used many SAFETY RAZORS but none have given the satisfaction and feeling of a perfect shave as the "Gem Junior."

"The Gem Junior" Safety Razor Outfit, with seven Razor steel blades, complete in case, Rs. 5-0-0 V. P.P. MONEY REFUNDED if not satisfactory. GEM JUNIOR CO., Box 261, Bombay.

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE NEZ.

DURING the Hot Steamy Weather, when your Glasses persist in falling off your nose, a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense, will be found a great boon.

They are self adjusting
There is nothing to break
They are always Horizontal
They are the acme of comfort and very strong
No slipping off the Nose.
Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting :—
Nickel, Rs. 2-8, , Gold, Rs. 85.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

JARRAHWOOD.

JARRAH Steam-Sawn Scantlings suitable for Flooring, Joists, Rafters, Posts, Chowkhats, Office Partitions, Doors, Windows, Polished Furniture, Frame work, Cotton bale ribs. Jarrah is about half the price of Teak. Sample and price list on application to

MESSRS. MILLARS' KARRI JARRAH Coy. (1902) Ld.,
Victoria House, Victoria Road, Mazagon.
Telephone No. 838.

BEWARE of AMBIGUOUS ADVERTISEMENTS.

The ONLY ONE ORIGINAL FIRM OF DASTOOR OCULISTS is

DINSHAW M. DASTOOR & CO.,
OPPT. THE "BOMBAY CLUB," FORT.

Where Eyes are Examined (FREE of CHARGE) to correct all complicated Errors of Refraction, by our Surgeon-Oculist, DR. DINSHAW DASTOOR, (late Clinical Assistant at the Royal Westminster and other PRINCIPAL EYE HOSPITALS of LONDON) holding DIPLOMAS and CERTIFICATES by the PROFESSORS of the Hospitals testifying to his being 'A THOROUGHLY ABLE AND QUALIFIED OPTHALMIC SURGEON, AND A NEAT AND SKILFUL OPERATOR."

GUARANTEED first quality goods supplied at EXTREMELY MODERATE PRICES.

S. T. MURUGAPPA CHETTYAR & CO.'S CIGARS

have reached the acme of perfection.

The Cream of the English Society esteems our Ganesha Planters.

Customers are cordially invited at
OUR NEW DEPOT, THE APOLLO HOTEL BUILDING.
No. 5A, COLABA CAUSEWAY.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE

The Rates to "The BOMBAY GAZETTE" are as follows :—

TO SUBSCRIBERS IN BOMBAY—Delivered Free.

	Subscription. Rate.	Discount Rate.
Yearly	Rs. 25 0	Rs. 20 0
Half-yearly	„ 13 12	„ 11 0
Quarterly	„ 7 8	„ 6 0
Monthly	„ 2 8	„ 2 0

TO MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS—With Postage

	Subscription. Rate.	Discount Rate.
Yearly	Rs. 27 8	Rs. [illegible]
Half-yearly	„ 20 0	„ 16 0
Quarterly	„ 10 10	„ 9 0
Monthly	„ 3 12	„ 3 0

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The price for Back Numbers varies, according to lapse of time between Annas 2 and Rs. 2, and higher for very old issues, if available.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

For Advertisements of two or three lines, relating to such matters as Small Sales; Business Cards; Situations Wanted; Servants, Houses, or Lodgings Required; Change of Residence and Articles Lost or Found, the scale is as follows :—

Not exceeding three lines	Rs. 1-8
Each succeeding line	„ 0-8

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than One Rupee. Payment must in all cases be made in Cash.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender, is Rs. 2 for six lines or less and Eight Annas for every additional line, CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

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First insertion	Rs. 6-0	Per Inch.
Second do.	„ 3-8	do. do.
Third do.	„ 3-0	do. do.
Fourth do.	„ 2-8	do. do.
Fifth and upwards	„ 2-0	do. do.
Minimum charge	„ 6-0	do. do.

In the Native Languages, double the above rates.

For Advertisements, which are to be inserted for a length of time, special contracts are made.

"THE BOMBAY GAZETTE" OVERLAND SUMMARY.

POST FREE.

	Town.	Post.
Yearly	Rs. 12	Rs. 15
Half-yearly	„ 7	„ 8
Quarterly	4	5

"THE BOMBAY GAZETTE" WEEKLY BUDGET.

POST FREE.

Yearly	Rs. 12
Half-yearly	„ 7
Quarterly	4

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BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL... £1,600,000
PAID UP CAPITAL......... £ 800,000
RESERVE FUND............ £ 600,000

HEAD OFFICE :
7, BISHOPSGATE STREET, WITHIN LONDON.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta.
Bombay.
Madras.
Karachi.
Cawnpore.
Lahore.
Amritsar.
Delhi.
Tuticorin.
Chittagong.
Rangoon.
Mandalay.
Colombo.
Kandy.
Newera-Eliya.
Camp Aden.
Steamer Point-Aden.
Zanzibar.
Mombasa.
Nairobi.
Entebbe.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receive same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

HARRY S. JOHNSTON,
BOMBAY. Manager.

INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION.

HEAD OFFICE : NEW YORK.

Capital paid up.................. Gold $3,250,000·00
Reserve Fund and
Undivided Profits............... Gold $3,468 244 55

LONDON OFFICE : Threadneedle House, Bishopsgate Street, Within, E.C.

BRANCHES:

Bombay.
Calcutta.
Hongkong.
Canton.
Manila.
Cebu.
Shanghai.
Yokohama.
Colon.
Kobe.
San Francisco.
City of Mexico.
Washington.
Panama.

THE CORPORATION buys and sells Bills of Exchange, issues Letters of Credit, and carries on every description of Banking and Exchange business.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened, on which interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS received for 12 months or for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

F. H. SUTTON,
Manager.

BOMBAY OFFICE,
42/43, Church Gate Street.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.
CORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL £1,200,000
RESERVE FUND £1,525,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS. £1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE
HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON
AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

[illegible]
Bombay
Karachi.
Calcutta.
Madras.
Rangoon.
Colombo
Penang.
Thaiping (Perak).
Ipoh (Perak).
Medan, Deli (Sumatra).
Singapore.
Kwala Lumpor
Bangkok.
Batavia.
Sourabaya.
Manilla.
Cebu (Phillippines).
Hongkong.
Foochow
Saigon.
Shanghai.
Tientsin.
Hankow.
Yokohama.
Kobe.
New York.

THE CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches, and also on the Principal Commercial Cities throughout the world; buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE; issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT; and undertake general Banking Business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.—Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum Monthly Balances if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs 5 half yearly. Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS, and SHARES bought and sold on account of clients, and also received for safe custody and collection of Interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

OFFICE HOURS—10-30 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Saturdays—10-30 A.M. to 2 P.M.

J. GREIG,
ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY. AGENT.

ALLIANCE BANK OF SIMLA, LD.

CAPITAL (Paid up) ....Rs. 15,00,000
RESERVE FUND (in Government Paper) ....Rs. 21,00,000

HEAD OFFICE : SIMLA.

BRANCHES :

Calcutta, Bombay, Agra, Ajmere, Cawnpore, Darjeeling, Lahore, Mussoorie, Murree, Rawalpindi, and Umballa.

CORRESPONDENTS :

London, Edinburgh, Dublin, and in all the principal towns throughout India.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 500 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed at rates which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK—Deposits received and interest allowed. Rules on application.

BANKING BUSINESS of Every Description transacted.

RULES OF BUSINESS and full information obtainable upon application.

W. A. M. LATTEY,
AGENT.

Elphinstone Circle, BOMBAY.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD

ESTABLISHED 1880.

CAPITAL PAID-UP .... Yen 24,000,000
RESERVED FUNDS .... „ 15,050,000

HEAD OFFICE :—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT :—

Antung-Hsien
Changchung
Chefoo
Dairen (Dalny)
Hankow
Honolulu
Hongkong
Kobe
London
Liaoyang
Lyons
Fengtien (Mukden)
Nagasaki
Newchwang
New York
Osaka
Ryojun (Port Arthur)
Peking
San Francisco
Shanghai
Tieling
Tientsin
Tokyo

LONDON BANKERS :—

The Bank of England; The London Joint Stock Bank, Ld.; The Union of London and Smiths Bank, Ld.; The Parr's Bank, Ld.

BOMBAY BRANCH :—

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT.

FIXED DEPOSITS on terms to be learnt on application.

CREDITS granted on approved securities, and every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

K. KODAMA,
Manager.

BOMBAY OFFICE—
Albert Buildings,
HORNBY ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

THE FILE of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" may be seen at the Office of the MANAGER of "The Empire Ld.," at No. 12 A, Mission Row, Calcutta, and the File of "THE EMPIRE," may be seen at the Office of "The Bombay Gazette, Ld."

DELIGHTFUL AUSTRIAN BEER
REGINA PILSENER BRAND.

From the famous SENOSETSCH BREWERY, near TRIESTE, a High Class Light Beer, free from Injurious Ingredients, Healthy and Very Pleasant to the Taste.

Sole Agent for India, Burma and Ceylon, **R. DITMAR**, Bombay.

Also obtainable locally from D. C. OOMRIGAR & Co.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

◆

THE B. I. S. N. Co's steamer Linga, 953 tons, Captain W. H. Rothwell R. N. R. arrived in harbour on Saturday from Karachi, with a general cargo, mail and the following passengers—Mr. Wilson, Mr. Moore, Mrs Advani, Miss. Vicary, Mr. Elias, Mr. Dickinson 2 natives and 104 deck.

THE German East Africa Line steamer Kanzler, 1.864 tons, Captain H. Michelsen, will sail to-day for Zanzibar etc. via Mormugao, with a general cargo and 3 cabin and 45 deck passengers.

THE Asiatic S. N. Co's steamer Nairung 2,861 tons, Captain J. M. Thomson, sailed on Sunday for Calcutta via coast ports, with a general cargo, and Mr. Wilkinson and 1 deck passenger.

THE Wilson Line steamer Othello, 3,327 tons, Captain H. Bradley sailed on Saturday for Hull via Karachi, with a general cargo.

THE Clan Line steamer Clan Mackinnon, 3,048 tons. Captain Smith sailed on Sunday for Mormugao, in ballast.

THE steamer Kenley, 2429 tons. Captatn D. W. M. Wilson, will sail to-day for Calcutta, in ballast

THE Wilson Line steamer Hindoo, 3,156 tons, Captain C. A. Graves arrived in harbour on Saturday from Hull, with a general cargo and coal.

THE City Line steamer City of Paris, 5,909 tons, Captain J. Campbell, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Karachi, with a general cargo.

THE Japan Line steamer Totomi Maru, 2,464 tons, Captain M. Winckler arrived in harbour yesterday from Kobe &c., with a general cargo.

THE B. S. I. N. Co.'s steamer Dumra, 762 tons, Captain A. J. Cole, arrived in harbour yesterday from Busreh &c., with a general cargo and 14 deck passengers.

THE steamer Calcutta, 2,244 tons Captain D. Young arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta with a cargo of coal.

THE Rubattino S. N. Co.'s steamer Capri 2,718 tons, Captain P. Dominico arrived in harbour on Saturday from Hongkong etc. with a general cargo and 1 cabin and 25 deck passengers.

THE P and O Company's steamer 4,788 tons, Captain T H Hide, R N R, arrived in harbour yesterday from Shanghai etc. with China and Australian Mails, a general cargo and the following passengers—Mr A S Mather, Mr E Adler, Mrs J Trenby, Mr W Main, Mr J F Mobaid, Mr Fees, Mr F Driesen and 2 deck.

THE B and P S N Co's steamer Ahmade 1,640 tons, Captain S Hughes arrived in harbour yesterday from Jedah with a general cargo and 13 deck passengers.

The Committee of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce have decided that Thursday, 6th August should be regarded as a full Weather Working Day for Vessels in the Prince's and Victoria Docks.

MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN. MARINE SHIPS.

IN GOVERNMENT DOCKYARD.

R I M S Northbrook..Lt. E. W. Huddleston...R I Marine
R I M S Hardinge ......Comdr Farewell ....R I Marine
R I M S Dufferin ...Comdr DeBerry ....R I Marine
R I M S Palinurus....Comdr C S Hickman ...Surney St
R I M S Investigator...Comdr...Beauchamp...Survey St

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—August 8.

Arcadia.........3513 Valentine...Shanghai 5-8 P & O Co
Bahadur......2936 Cubbin..................T Mortison & Co
Brand......1519 Evensen ....W & A Graham & Co
Clematis......2329 Davies ....James Mackintosh & Co
Firooze.......2005 Watson..............Bo & P S N Co
Garscube.......2297 Storey ....W & A G & Co
Haidari ...1563 DeLorine Mauritius ...24-7 B I S N Co
Hatumel...2584 Peters..........................W & A G & Co
Hindoo.........3156Groves...............Finlay Muir & Co
Kt. Errant ...4778 Kindall ....K N & Co
Kirley Bank......2092 Kerr ....W & A G & Co
Kirley..............2275 Watson ......W & A Graham & Co
Kt. Templar ....4601Billett .... W & A G & Co
Lady Gordon. 316 Butler ....M M & Co
Loodiana..............2124 Ross..............................M M & Co
Monsoori ......1735 Hanna ....B & P S N Co
Nownel Bahr.. 178 Macoda ....Sultan of Muscat
Nawab.........2041 Benson ....T Morrison & Co
Oriental.............3085 Snow ....P & O Co
Pasha..................3839 Elliot ..Turner.........M & Co
Rahmani......1172 Geddie ....N F B & P S N Co
Shahalum ...1918 Davison M'tius Shah S N Co of India
Shah Ameer...1921 Ledbertter ...Shah S N Co of India
Singapore ...2736 Taylor ....K Nixon & Co
Sirsa............1675 Tipper .... M M & Co
Shah Nasir ...2555 Revill ....Shah S N Co of India
Shah Najam...2751 Foster ...R A Willis...Shah S N Co
Scindia ....2050 Chidley ...Calcutta M M & Co
Spring burn...3175 Crasth-Craite.........W & A G & Co
Shah Nawaz...2523 Baldwin...Shah ......Shah S N Co
Sofala ....3436 Bobb ....M M & Co
Virawa.........2116 Carre...Calcutta...M Mackenzie & Co
Warora ....2565 Shepherd ...Calcutta M M & Co
Xima .... 146 Mahomed.............................Shah S N Co
F Okhla...3436 Reddock...Rangoon ...14-8...M M & Co

VESSELS IN DOCK.—August 8.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessel. Ton. Capt. Dest. Date. Agents.
C & R Merton Hall ...2777 Prowse N F K Nixon & Co
D & E Chupra 3954 Henderson Antwerp12-8M M & Co
G Courland...760 Ebrahim ... M'goa...8-8 Bo S N Co Ld
H Naderi...1168 Gray...Busreh ......16-8 B & P S N Co
M Alavi...2324 Fruin Hill ...Jeddah...4-9 B & P S N Co
N Frankdale.. 3100 Kidd...Baltimore...11-8...R A Willis
P Umzumbi2138 Miller Philadelphia 24-8W & A G & Co

M W D D

Persia ...4198 Haughton.........Londen...15-8 P & O Co

H W P D

Indravati...513 Fakeera ...K'chi......8-8 Bo S N Co Ld
Mahanadi..547 Ahmed ...Repairing ...N F Bo S N Co Ld
Sabarmati...524 Mahomed Repairing N F Bo S N Co Ld

H W V D

Linga ......953Rothwell ......K'chi ......14-8 M M & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

2 Massilia3250 Thomson L'pool 19-8 W & A G & Co
3 R Rubattino .2681Mancini..Genoa.15-8.F R S N Co
7 Ras Issa2442 Parett Hull 25-8 W & A Graham & Co
9 City of Paris 5909 Campbell L'pool 15-8 K N & Co
10&11 Gute's 3551 Diedrichsen K'chi.8-8.W & A G& Co
15 Goalpara...1359 Bishop.....Busreh...10-8M M & Co
16 Bulimba......1607 Chappel...Busreh 17-8 M M & Co

ARRIVALS.

Aug.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
8	Linga s	Rothwell	Karachi, Aug. 6
	City of Paris s	Campbell	Karachi, Aug. 6
	Hindoo s	Graves	Hull, July 9
8	Capri s	Dominico	HongkongJuly11
9	Calcutta s	Young	Calcutta, July 27
	Dumra s	Cole	Busreh, Aug. 2
	Totomi Maru s	Winckler	Kobe, Aug. 4
	Ahmadi s	Hughes	Jedah, July 28
	Devanha s	Hide	Shanghai, July 21

DEPARTURES.

Aug.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
8	Stolsenfels s	chmidt	Hamburg &c.
	Gutenfels s	Diodrichsen	Karachi.
	Caledonia s	Tocque	Aden.
	Othello s	Brodley	Hull, via Karachi
9	Clan Mackinnon s	Smith	Mermugoa.
	Nairung s	Thomson	Calcutta, &c.

The following vessels obtained their portclearances on Saturday :—

Steamer Kenley, Wilson for Calcutta.
„ Kanzler, Michelsen, for Zanzibar.

The steamer Hindoo for Hull began to load on Saturday.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY].

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Macleod left Liverpool, on the morning of the 7th instant.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Maciver left Suez on the morning of the 7th instant.

The B. I. S. N. Co's. steamer Matiana passed Lisbon, on the afternoon of the 7th instant.

The B. I. S N. Co's. steamer Jorjistan sailed from Aden on the 8th instant.

The B. I. S. N. Co's. steamer Dilwara left Portsaid from Aden on the evening of the 7th instant.

The P. & O. S. N. Co's. steamer Somali arrived at London, on the morning of the 8th instant.

The P. & O. S. N. Co's. steamer Peninsular arrived at Plymouth on the morning of the 8th instant.

MADRAS,

ARRIVALS.

July	Vessel.	From
26	Kintail	Calcutta
29	Clan Ranald	Liverpool
Aug.		
5	Urlana	Rangoon
7	Lawoe	Colombo
7	Overdale	Calcutta

DAILY EXPORTS.—AUGUST 8.

◆

FOR LIVERPOOL.

City of Paris s—100 cwts gum, T Nursi; 55 bales wool S Bhimji.

Massilia s—80 bales wool, H A Janmahomed, 1 cask skins, The Universal Agency & Co; 112 cwts myrabollams E Oomersey; 2,100 cwts oil cakes Glade and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Persia s—125 cwts condiments H Muncherji, 4 bales carpets, S Megji; 41 cwts wax, 65 cwts olibanum, 40 cwts wild mace, and 6 cwts almond, M Jafferbhoy.

FOR NEW YORK.

R Rubattino s—106 cwts wild mace, M Jafferbhoy.

FOR MARSEILLES.

City of Paris s—7,000 cwts linseed, 200 cwts castorseed, 15,000 cwts mowraseed, 300 cwts poppyseed and 2,009 cwts rapeseed Ralli Bros.

FOR HULL.

Ras Issa s—2,000 cwts castorseed, E D Sassoon and Co; 1,350 cwts castorseed, Shaw Wallace and Co; 4,000 cwts cottonseed, W Becher.

FOR ANTWERP.

Chupra s—17 cwts gum, P Jethabhoy, 50 bales cotton-waste, N Damji; 2,000 cwts mowra seed L Dreyfus and Co; 1,000 tons manganese ore, D B Lam and Co; 2,000 cwts rapeseed and 221 cwts mustardseed, Volkart Bros; 300 bales cotton, C Heerji and Co; 2,002 cwts mowraseed E D Sassoon and Co; 9,740 cwts mowraseed Ralli Bros.

FOR DUNKIRK.

City of Paris s—200 cwts mustardseed and 2,000 cwts linseed Volkart Bros; 100 bales hemp, R Reeve and Co.

FOR GENOA.

R Rubattino s—300 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 1,000 cwts mowraseed, Volkart Bros.

FOR NAPLES.

R Rubattino s—400 bales cotton, Glazebrook Tejpal and Co; 1,000 cwts castorseed, Ralli Bros; 2,750 cwts castorseed and 2,000 cwts linseed, C Boggiano and Co.

FOR VARNA.

R Rubattino s—7 bales twist, B Gorio and Co; 10 bales twist, Kahn and Kahn.

FOR BOURGAS.

R Rubattino s—7 bales twist, B Gorio and Co.

FOR CANDEA.

R Rubattino s—5 bales twist, N Khairaz and Co.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

SQUADRON ORDERS.

Bombay, 10th August.

The Squadron will parade at Bandra Station at 7-30 a.m. on Tuesday the 11th instant for a March to Danda Versova.

Dress.—Marching order Swords and Ration begs will be carried.

There will be the usual drill for Recruits in the Town Hall on Monday the 10th instant at 6 p. m.

T. W. CUFFE, Major,
Commanding B. L. H.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COLONEL B. W. L. DUNLOP, COMMANDING.

Bombay, 10th August.

304.—Detail for the week ending 15th instant :—

Monday, 10th Inst—"G" Coy. Parade on the Maidan, at 7-30 a. m.

"M" Coy Parade on Coy. Parade ground at 3-30 p.m.

Tuesday, 11th Inst—There will be no Parade owing to Public Holiday.

Wednesday, 12th Inst—"G" Coy. Parade on the Maidan at 7-30 a. m.

"H" Coy. Parade on Coy. Parade ground at 5-30 p.m.

"M" Coy. Parade on Coy. Parade ground at 3-30 p.m.

Thursday 13th Inst—"L" Coy. Parade on Coy. parade ground at 8 a. m.

"I" Coy. Parade on Coy. Parade ground at 4-15 p.m.

Friday, 14th inst—"K" Coy. (John Connon School) Parade on Coy. Parade ground at 3-50 p. m.

305.—It is notified for information that there will be no drill for "G" Company on Tuesday the 11th instant.

307—Promotions.—The Commanding Officer is pleased to make the following promotions in "G" Company with effect from this date :—

No. 6397 Vol. E. R. H. Jackson
No. 6379 „ E. W. Dawson
No. 6380 „ W. Darling
No. 6393 „ N. G. Hunt
To be Lance Corporals to complete establishment.

307.—Enrolments.—The undernamed having been enrolled are taken on the strength of the Corps and posted to Companies as follows :—

No. 6449 Vol. B. Roach "F" Company.
No. 6450 Cadet T. Murray, "I" Company.

A. L. CARTWRIGHT, Capt.,
Adjt. B. V. R.

THE death has occurred at Pershore of Major Christopher Marriot, aged 83. He was a son of Lieutenant-General Thomas Marriott, Aide-de-Camp to the Duke of Wellington in India. He served with his Regiment in the Crimea in 1854, the operations including the siege and fall of Sebastopol, and obtained the Medal with clasp, as well as the Turkish Medal. In 1857-58 he served with distinction in the North-West Provinces of India in suppression of the Mutiny. He was present at the operations at Cawnpore, at the actions of Kale Nudee and Khankur, and the subsequent fighting at Shahjehanpur, receiving the brevet of Major and the Medal.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

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THE Charge for Announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS, and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender is Rs. 2 for six lines, or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

BOMBAY.

MARRIAGE.

MOBERLY—FOTTRELL—August 8, at the Roman Catholic Cathedral, Bombay, by the Revd. J. B. Stein S. J., Charles Noel Moberly, son of the late George Ernest Moberly of Ipswich, to Kathleen, daughter of John Edward Fottrell Esquire, of Clonskeagh, Dublin.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

CAULFEILD—August 2, at Grangeville, Simla, the wife of Major Caulfeild, R. H. A., of a son.

MACPHERSON—August 3, at Magistrate's House, Gaya, the wife of T. S. Macpherson, I.C.S., of a son.

JENKINS—August 1, at Lallamookh T. E., the wife of J. D. Jenkins, of a daughter. (Still-born).

DEATHS.

NESS—July 31, Disney Ness (Junr.) aged 22, son of Disney, and Mary Ness, of 110 Union Grove Aberdeen, Scotland, accidentally killed, at Mokameh, Bengal.

PEREYRA—August 6, at the General Hospital, Madras, Asst.-Surgeon Maurice Joseph Pereyra, I.S.M.D., Supdt., Laboratory Govt. Medical Stores, aged, 39 years.

H. T. BINKS,
UNDERTAKER
AND
MONUMENTAL SCULPTOR,
Clare Road, Byculla, Bombay.
TELEPHONE NO. 947.

CHIRETTONES.
EVERYBODY'S TONIC.
(BETTER THAN QUININE.)
Purely Vegetable.

The Wonderful Tonic and bracing effect of Chirettones, are felt after the first few doses.

If you cannot Eat,
TAKE CHIRETTONES.
If you have Fever,
TAKE CHIRETTONES.
If you have Liver,
TAKE CHIRETTONES.
If you have Indigestion,
TAKE CHIRETTONES.
If you have Neuralgia,
TAKE CHIRETTONES.
If you Want a Tonic,
TAKE CHIRETTONES.

Re. 1 per box of 100, delivery anywhere in India.
The cheapest and most effective Tonic yet discovered.

Kemp & Co Ltd
THE CHEMISTS, BOMBAY.
When passing our Fort Establishment, notice the exhibit in one of our windows.

BOMBAY.

◆

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 18m.; Sun sets, 7h. 10m.; High water 10-8m.; 9-44a.; Low water, 3-5m., 4-9a.

PHASES OF THE MOON.—Aug. 12th, Full Moon, 10h. 28·8m. a. m.; Aug 19th, Last Quarter, 2h. 55·5m. a, m.; Aug. 26th. New Moon, 4h. 28·9m. a.m.; Aug. 12th, in Perigee, 3h. a. m.; Aug. 26th, in Apogee, 11h. p.m.

THE WEEK'S CALENDAR.

Tuesday, August 11.—Hindu Cocoanut Holiday. Cricket Bombay Gymkhana "A" Team vs. Parsi Gymkhana. "B" Team vs. Independent C. C. Sun rises, 6h. 19m.; Sun sets, 7h. 9m.; High water, 10-55m., 10-43a., Low water, 3-57m., 4-58a.

Wednesday, August 12.—Municipal Standing Committee, 4-9 p. m. Bombay Gymkhana Mounted Sports, 5-30 p. m. Bombay Dyeing and Manufacturing Company, Bella Vista, Cumballa Hill, 10 a. m. Sun rises, 6h. 19m.; Sun sets, 7h. 9m.; High water, 11-38m., 11-36a.; Low water 4-47m 5-44a.

Thursday, August 13.—Port Canning and Land Improvement Company, 8 Forbes Street, 5 p.m., Sun rises, 6h. 19m.; Sun sets, 7h. 8m.; High water, 0-20a., Low water, 5-36m., 6-29a.

Friday, August 14.—Sun rises, 6h. 20m.; Sun sets, 7h. 7m.; High water, 1-25m., 1-1a. Low water, 6-24m., 7-13a.

Saturday, August 15.—Cricket : Bombay Gymkhana "A" Team vs. B. B. and C. I. Railway. "B" Team vs. R. I. L. I. Sun rises, 6h. 20m.; Sun sets, 7h. 7m.; High water, 1-13m., 1-42a.; Low water, 7-11m., 7-56a.

MAHOMEDAN FAIR.—The annual Hasanabad fair will be held at Mount Road, Mazagon, to-night and will continue for five days.

THEFT OF VALUABLES.—Cursetji Bezonji, a Parsi, has reported to the police the theft from his house at Frere Road, on Thursday night, of a diamond button, four studs set with pearls, and other valuables of the collective value of Rs. 310.

PARSI DIVISION OF ST. JOHN AMBULANCE BRIGADE.—A meeting of the members of the Parsi Division of St. John Ambulance Brigade was held yesterday at the Elphinstone High School at 10 a.m when Mr. Herbert George Clarke, Acting Hony. Secretary, St. John Ambulance Association, presided. A report was read of the duty undertaken by the members of the division at the recent Bombay riots. After the report was read the president distributed medallions to successful members in the First Aid Examination. The president in his speech encouraged members to push on in their noble work. The chairman was then garlanded and the meeting terminated by a vote of thanks to the president.

A LOCAL BARRISTER-AT-LAW.—It is understood, says the "Parsi," that Mr. S. Setlur, of Bombay who has been appointed to act as Judge of the Mysore Chief Court during the absence of Mr. Justice Krishna Row, will continue in the Mysore Chief Court for another period of three months, after Mr. Krishna Row's return from leave. After a distinguished College career in the Presidency College, Madras, Mr. Setlur proceeded to Poona for the Bombay University Law Course. At the LL.B. Examination in 1890, he stood first in the list and was awarded Judge Spencer's prize and as he also stood first in Hindu Law, he was awarded the Arnold Scholarship. Then he passed the Advocates Examination of the Bombay High Court and commenced his practice in Bombay. He is recognised as an authority in Hindu Law in this presidency and he has been contributing to the "Bombay Law Reporter" on questions of Hindu Law.

INDIAN CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—One of the most successful meetings of the Indian Christian Association was held on the 1st instant in the C.M.S. Hall, Girgaum, when the Rev. Dr. Mackichan presided, Dr. Lemuel L. Joshi, M.D., B.Sc., D.T.M., (who lately returned from abroad) and Mr. Bhaskher B. Chakranarayan, B.A., LL. B (who was the only student who passed his LL. B. in the First class at the last examination) were welcomed and congratulated by the Association. Mr. T. Buell, one of the Secretaries, garlanded the guests. Thereupon, Dr. Gurubai Karmarkar, M.D., and Mr. B. N. Athavale, B.A., LL.B., in their speeches dwelt on the high character of the professions of Medicine and Law and warmly welcomed the guests in the name of the Indian Christian Community. In reply, Dr. Joshi with characteristic vigour dwelt upon a few of his experiences abroad and said how he had gathered a number of lessons during his six years' residence in the U. S. A. and in England. Mr. Chakranarayen called upon the Indian Christian students (who were present in large numbers) to press on to higher education. Both the gentlemen thanked the Association and said they would always endeavour to help on the cause of the Indian Christian Community. The Rev. Dr. Mackichan made an inspiring speech. He said he knew both the men as students and how they were energetic, resolute and self-denying and such as could be relied upon. He rejoiced to see them ready to do service to others. He admired the enterprise of Dr. Joshi who turned westwards to the U.S.A. He pointed out to the students that study did not impair the body or mind of these two friends but that they had laid the foundation of a vigorous after-life. He wished them many years of usefulness. After the usual vote of thanks to the chairman by Mr. C. J. Asbury, the meeting was brought to a close by singing the National Anthem.

TEMPERANCE LEGISLATION IN AMERICA.

View of an American Missionary.

◆

A meeting was held at the Prathana Samaj Hall, Girgaum, last Saturday evening when the Revd. Mr. Hill, of the American Mission, delivered a most interesting and informing lecture on the subject of Temperance and its legislation in the United States of America. Sir Balachandra Kistna presided on the occasion.

In the course of a long and able address the Revd. Mr. Hill observed that the legislation in America in the matter of drink was entirely based on public opinion. In was the individual who first took up the question. The man who drank lost all self-control and committed acts which were repugnant to society. Mothers complained against their sons and wives of their husbands. The harmony of sweet home was lost as long as it was under the sway of the demon Drink. If insane man was looked after, there was every reason for society to interfere and protect against a druken man committing cruelty, and legislation was invoked to help this man. Legislation was invoked for diminishing the use of intoxicants and minimising the importance of the various saloons established in America. The lecturer said that no reform was born in a day. Every reform struggled for life and had its ups and downs. Legislation in America was first based on public opinion. It first related to individual efforts. So far as India was concerned, the lecturer said that public opinion of the two great communities of India, namely the Hindu and the Mahomedans, was entirely opposed to the use of intoxicants, so much so that it was in favour of India. Such feeling did not exist in America at the outset, where a sentiment had actually to be created. It was in 1846 that a step was made in the right direction for the introduction of prohibitory legislation in some of the States of America. At the beginning it did not turn out to be a success and then in 1878 a curious phenomena occurred when women banded themselves together at Ohio to ask for Temperance legislation. They held prayer meetings in the very saloons where their sons and husbands drank. They prayed these men out. Here the lecturer paid a tribute of praise to the strenuous work of Mrs. Francis Willard on behalf of the Temperance movement. He then referred to the activity and persistence of the American ladies to carry out the Temperance movement, how they swayed their homes and appealed to the Republican and Democratic leaders of the United States to support the Temperance cause, and how they succeeded in abolishing two-thirds of the number of saloons in America. It was through their efforts that a scientific Temperance education was introduced in all the Government schools of America. The lecturer said that each State of America was a small nation in itself. These States were divided into counties, townships, wards, etc. The women of America appealed first to wards, then to townships, then to counties and then to the whole State, with the result that they were successful in introducing prohibitory legislation against all intoxicants. They first aimed at local option and having succeeded in it, they worked at the very root of the mischief by prohibition. The lecturer said that drink was a curse which ruined many homes, and he made a strong appeal to get the country rid of this curse.

The President, who is the redoubted champion of the Temperance movement in Bombay, in proposing a vote of thanks to the lecturer, observed that no efforts should be spared to drive the demon of drink from the country. The lecturer, he said, had proved beyond doubt that the condition of the law, as existing in the United States of America, was most satisfactory and that was brought about by the co-operation of the people. Compared with the United States, India has always had a unique advantage from the sense of national sentiment, always pronounced against drink. The Upanishads and the Koran preached against drink and considered it a vice and a crime. Under such auspices, he thought drink cannot have a hold in the country, but he was sorry to find, from reports, that Bombay and Surat have headed the list in the matter of drink. This was a most regrettable feature and he exhorted his hearers to co-operate to remove this reproach. He said that things must proceed steadily and on a constitutional basis. First, he said, we must educate public opinion as the braves of America did; then work on local option, and if we succeed in these, the way for legislation at complete prohibition would be easy. He was sure that a change for the better must come. He then paid a tribute of praise to the spirit of sympathy shown by His Excellency the Governor of Bombay to the Temperance cause, and hoped that under his regime some substantial good by way of success would meet the work on behalf of the Temperonce movement in Bombay.

The usual vote of thanks terminated the proceedings.

CAPTAIN E. F. Calthrop has translated a "Book of War," which for centuries has been a military classic in China and the East. Indeed, it dates back to about the fifth century B.C. It is by two Chinamen, Suntzu and Wutzu, and deals with the whole art of warfare as known to the ancients.

ONE of the latest crazes in Paris is toy motor-boat racing, not only with the children, but with many men. Regular competitions are arranged on the various artificial lakes—the ornamental basins in the Tuilleries Gardens being a favourite place. The boats range from a few inches in length to three or four feet, and many are driven by motor engines of as much as one-horse power.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE

◆

HIGH COURT.

ROBBED AND THROWN INTO A WELL.

◆

In the Bombay High Court, the Hon. Mr. Justice Scott, Chief Justice, and the Hon. Mr. Justice Chandavarkar, have disposed of the appeal of Ghasi Aman Patel, peon in the Nasik Travellers' Bungalow, who had been convicted by Mr. B. C. Kennedy Sessions Judge of Nasik, of attempting to murder a boy named Shankar Bapu Zute, by throwing him in a well near Thatte's bungalow, on 4th April, after robbing him of his silver anklet worth Rs. 16, and sentenced him to ten years' rigorous imprisonment. Mr. N. P. Patankar and Mr. R. R. Desai, pleaders, appeared for the accused; Mr. M. B. Chaubal, Government Pleader, appeared for the Crown.

The boy lived with his widowed mother, to whom the accused was known. On the pretence that he would get him some work or service, the accused induced him to accompany him. He first removed the ornament from the person of the boy, telling him that he did so lest robbers might attack him. Then holding him up, he threw him into the well, head downwards. The Sessions Judge was favourably impressed with the intelligence of the boy, who had given his evidence at the different inquiries quite consistently. The water in the well was ten feet deep; the accused threw the boy into the well with intent to kill him. The boy laid hold of a piece of projecting rock, that had remained jutted out in the blasting, and began to cry. A woman let down a rope; he laid hold of it. A man went down; tied the boy round the waist with a rope; the boy was then pulled up. The accused said the Sessions Judge, was in the receipt of monthly wages from the Government, and he held land besides. The offence he had committed was premeditated, and carried out with determination. To the boy's extraordinary good fortune was due that he survived from the accused's criminal act. Disagreeing with the assessors, the Sessions Judge held the accused guilty of the attempt to commit murder, and sentenced him to rigorous imprisonment for ten years. Agreeing with the assessors, he held him not guilty of stealing the anklet.

Their Lordships confirmed the conviction and sentence, and dismissed the appeal.

TIMBER MERCHANT'S ESTATE.

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IN the High Court, on Saturday, before the Hon. Mr. Justice Knight, the administration suit of Halimabai, widow of Haji Ahmed Haji Usman Daud, and of her minor sons and daughters, who were plaintiffs Nos. 2 to 6 against Ismail Haji Ahmed, his brother, and their sister, all three of whom are also children of the deceased Haji Ahmed, was called on for hearing. The Hon. Mr. Setalvad, with Mr. J. D. Davar, appeared for the plaintiffs; Mr. M. A. Jinnah, with Mr. Inverarity, appeared for the first two defendant; Mr. D. N. Bahadurji; with Mr. Hormazdiar N. Koyaji, appeared for the third defendant.

The plaintiffs stated that the deceased Haji Ahmed Usman was a timber merchant, who died possessed of large property, in houses, jewellery, and cash, of the estimated value of fifteen lakhs of rupees. They wanted to have their shares in the estates of the deceased determined, and paid.

The defendants averred that their deceased father had left a will, appointing them executors. The property he had left was worth only from two to three lakhs of rupees. They were willing to pay to the plaintiffs their shares.

The matter had previously been referred to the arbitration of Mr. R. D. Sethna, (now Official Assignee), but in consequence of the death of one of the parties during the pendency of the arbitration proceedings, the affairs fell through, and it was brought into Court.

The hearing was proceeded with.

PRIVY COUNCIL.

PRIORITY OVER A MORTGAGE.

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THE BANK OF BOMBAY AND ANOTHER V. SULEMAN SOMJI AND OTHERS.

July 21.

(Present—Lord Macnaghten, Lord Collins, Sir Andrew Scoble, and Sir Arthur Wilson.)

This was an appeal from a judgment of the High Court of Bombay of April 14, 1905, varying a decree of Mr. Justice Chandavarkar. Sir Robert Finlay, K.C., Mr. Levett, K.C., and the Hon. Frank Russell, K.C., appeared for the appellants; Mr. Danckwerts, K.C., and Mr. P. S. Stokes for the respondents. The arguments were heard in May before a board composed of Lord Macnaghten, Lord Atkinson, Sir Adrew Scoble, and Sir Arthur Wilson, when judgment was reserved. Sir Andrew Scoble, in delivering their Lordships' judgment, said the facts were not in dispute. Somji Parpia died on Feb. 15, 1885. He left eight sons—four by his first wife (hereafter called the elder sons) and four (hereafter called the younger sons) by his second wife, Labai, who also survived him. By his will he left all his property to his elder sons, subject to a charge of Rs. 30,000 in favour of his widow, Labai, and his younger sons. Both Courts in India had found that that legacy was charged upon the property in suit, and their Lordships agreed with that decision. After their father's death, the elder sons entered upon large business transactons under the style of Somji Parpia and Co., and in the course of their business became indebted to the Bank of Bombay in respect of advances on bills drawn by the firm in Bombay upon a branch of the firm at Indore. To secure those advances, the elder sons, on Sept. 1, 1890, deposited certain title-deeds relating to the property in suit, by way of equitable mortgage, with the bank, and on Jan. 12, 1899, the bank obtained from them a formal mortgage of the same property, to secure the repayment of Rs. 52,000 in respect of bills then due or to become due drawn by the firm on their Indore branch. It was not disputed that that debt was a debt of the four elder sons in respct of their own business, and that the legacy to the widow and the younger sons was at the time, and still is, unsatisfied. The property comprised in the mortgage consisted of a house in Bhaji Pala Street and a piece of land in the Falkland Road, in the city of Bombay, to both of which the mortgagors declared themselves to be entitled, but both of which had been specified by their father, Somji Parpia, in his will, as subject to the charge of Rs. 30,009 in favour of his widow and younger sons. That will was not among the documents of title deposited with the bank, but the root of the title to the house in Bhaji Pala Street, the more valuable of the two properties, was indicated in the will of Meenabai, widow of Somji Parpia's father, Dhunji Parpia, which was deposited. From that it appeared that the house had been the joint property of the two brothers and if the bank's legal advisers had made any investigation of title, they must have inquired how Somji's share had come to the mortgagors, and in that way obtained cognisance of his will, and of the charge on that portion of his estate. But they made no inquiry, and appeared to have assumed that the mortgagors were the absolute owners of the property mortgaged. It was not suggested that the mortgagors practised any concealment of the real facts of the case; and if they had been asked about their father's will, it was to be presumed that they would have given an honest answer. Nor was it suggested that the younger sons had any knowledge of the dealings of their elders with the bank. But when the bank advertised the properties for sale they filed this suit in order to establish the priority of their charge over the mortgage to the bank. And the only question was whether they were entitled to such priority. In delivering judgment, Lord, Justice FitzGibbon said : "The bank dealt with him (the mortgagor) as and in his capacity of an individual owner, not an executor but a person pledging his own property for his own debt, giving as security his own interest for his own purposes. Under such circumstances the bank can, in my opinion, have no better title than that which its debtor really had in the capacity in which he was dealt with—namely, as beneficial owner—i.e. as residuary legatee." Their Lordships agreed with the learned Judges of the High Court of Bombay that the claim of the first four respondents (the younger sons of Somji Parpia) must prevail over the mortgage to the bank and the title of its transferee, Dwarkadas Dharamsey, and they would humbly advise his Majesty that this appeal should be dismissed, and the decree of the High Court of April 14, 1905, confirmed. The appellants must pay the costs of the appeal.

BOMBAY DIVORCE SUIT.

Decree Nisi—Nullity—Rescission—Restitution of Conjugal Rights.

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CANNING-ROBERTS, OTHERWISE STOKES v. CANNING-ROBERTS.

This somewhat unusual application by a petitioner to rescind a decree "nisi" of nullity in order to file a petition for restitution of conjugal rights was before Mr. Justice Bargrave Dean in the Divorce Court on July 6, when it was adjourned for further affidavits (Vide the "Times," July 7th, 1908). On July 20 Mr. Barnard said the parties were married on Nov. 16, 1904, and the decree "nisi" for nullity was pronounced on July 30, 1907. On Oct. 14 the parties had met by arrangement at Salisbury, and had stayed there together that night, and had, in fact, lived together until Jan. 30, 1908. At that time a separation deed was suggested, under which the wife was to have an allowance of £200 per annum, but nothing had come of it, and the wife now desired the decree "nisi" to be rescinded. After the decree "nisi" the husband had agreed to allow his wife £100 a year on her giving up her rights under a post-nuptial settlement. The Court had ample powers vested in it to enable it to rescind the decree "nisi" in such circumstances. "A. v. A." (1901, P. 284; and 17 the "Times" Law Reports, 564); "Parsons v. Parsons" (1907, P. 331; and 23 the "Times," 749); and "Coyler v. Coyler" (the "Times" Law Reports, Nov. 8, 1904).

Mr. Bankes said the respondent, who was a retired Anglo-Indian, and formerly in the old Bombay service, had, at the age of sixty years, married a girl of nineteen. Unfortunately, he was incompetent, and there was no suggestion of collusion or secret agreement in the case. Under the post-nuptial settlement £200, per annum was settled on the wife "dum sola." Probably the lady at first thought she could marry again, but when she found what the effect of a decree would be she was willing to accept an allowance of £100, and cancel the post-nuptial settlement. It was not, however, a question of money with the respondent, but the petitoner in her affidavit frankly admittted her intention to take proceedings for restitution of conjugal rights in order to obtain an increased allowance. The matter was before Mr. Justice Bargrave Deane a fortnight ago, and was adjourned for further affidavits to be filed. The case was not one in which the Court could exercise its discretion in favour of the petitioner, and it would be an abuse of the process of the Court to bring two people together one of whom was admittedly incompetent.

The President : But what will the result be if the decree "nisi" stands?

Mr. Barnard : If it is not made absolute within a certain time the decree may be rescinded and the petition dismissed.

Mr. Bankes: But the parties have practically agreed to a decree being made on terms which were filed and made a rule of Court, and which included an allowance of £100, and that they should live apart? How can the petitioner get behind that agreement.

The President : There is nothing in the terms filed as to living separate and apart.

Mr. Barnard : The parties having come together at Salisbury, the agreement has come to an end, and the wife is entitled to her rights. She believes that outside pressure is being put upon her husband to induce him to refuse to live again with her.

The President : But what is the use of these people living together, when there is, in fact, no marriage, for the grounds already stated, which still exist?

Mr. Barnard : The marriage is not void but voidable. The petitioner informs me that if she can meet her husband and he tells her with his own lips that he does not wish to live with her again, she will take his answer as final.

Mr. Watts : The difficulty is that he will not see her.

The President: Have I any discretion in the matter? Can a decree made on terms be rescinded?

Mr. Barnard: If the parties had not come together again I should agree, but having done so, the separation and the terms are at an end The lady only wants to know her husband's real wishes.

Mr. Watts : If they meet, it is suggested it should be in presence of their respective solicitors.

The President: I think there should be witnesses as to what occurs.

Mr. Barnard : My client objects to her husband's solicitor being present, but perhaps, the Registrar would see them.

Mr. Watts : Perhaps your Lordship would see them yourself?

The President : Very well. Let them attend in my room on Tuesday morning.

On July 21, on taking his seat, the President said he had seen the parties in his private room, and, after full consideration of all the facts, did not consider that a sufficient case had been made out to justify him in rescinding the decree "nisi." That would leave the parties as they were before this application, which must be dismissed, was made.

Mr. Barnard applied for the costs of this application.

Mr. Grazebrook : I do not ask for costs against her, but I submit there should be "no order."

The President : I shall reserve the question of costs until the matter is finally disposed of.

CONTEMPORARY OPINION.

MAHSUD POLITICS.

The "Civil and Military Gazette" :—A change in political administration generally denotes a change in politics, and Mr. Donald, the new Resident has taken upon his shoulders the burden of responsibility in Waziristan. At this juncture, therefore, without venturing to hazard what the future policy of a Liberal Government may be, it is as well to examine the past policy and to note its effect on this distracted portion of the empire up to the present time.

The drama, or perhaps tragedy, for Fate has truly laid a heavy hand on that part of the frontier, virtually opened in 1894. True, the linking of Quetta with the Punjab by a direct route down the Zhob and Gomal valleys, and the opening up of an easy gradiented and well watered road from Dera Ismail Khan to Ghazni, were ideas long cherished and partly put into execution by that master of Frontier policy Sir Robert Sandeman ; but his transfer from the Punjab to Baluchistan directed his energies partly into other channels, and his early death left his work in the outlying districts of his province to be completed by other and necessarily less-powerful hands. Hence it was not until the autumn of 1894, and then only at the direct invitation of the Waziris themselves, that a Delimitation Commission was despatched to Wano, to delimitate the boundaries of the tribes, and incidentally to dispel the fearful state of anarchy then ruling in these tracts, by which whole tribes were threatened with extermination.

In spite of most friendly protestations, on the part of the Maliks a sudden and quite unprovoked attack was made by a host of fanatics on the camp of the Delimitation escort at Wano, which was only beaten off after severe loss had been sustained. This immediately led to the expedition of 1894-95 under Sir William Lockhart which overran Mahsud territory and resulted in the handing over of most of the hostages demanded, and the restoration of a considerable amount of the property stolen. Otherwise little opposition was offered and little damage done. The majority of the Mahsuds at once crossed over the border and took sanctuary in Afghanistan, ignominiously leaving their inhospitable country in the hands of the invader. The net result of the labours of the Delimitation Commission as arrived at after this expedition were—(1). That posts should be established for the protection of the Gomal route. (2). A strip of territory enclosing these posts from the Derajat to the Afghan border should be delimited, and called the "Protected Area:" this area should be controlled by a Political Agent at Wano who would collect no revenue but allow no violence therein (3). The Maliks both of the Waziris and Mahsuds should be given allowances and should be made responsible, each for his particular section, (4). The Political Agent at Wano should exercise a general control over both tribes. This policy was at once vigorously taken up and has remained, with but a few slight alterations in the details, ever since.

To return to the chain of events. If this expedition taught the Mahsuds any lesson, it was soon forgotten. The murder of Mr. Kelly, a military works official in the Zhob, led to a strongly worded demand, that the murderers, who were Mahsuds should be handed over to justice. They were given up by certain Maliks, but as an immediate reprisal three of the Maliks responsible were killed by their own people. This overt act of hostility against the British Government, was allowed to go unpunished, and it may safely be considered that the weakness displayed on this occasion has been the main and direct cause of all the future trouble, and that to this is primarily due the unsatisfactory state of the Mahsuds to-day. Surely it should have been clear to the Government that these were no ordinary crimes but rather outbursts of fanatical hatred, showing that some noxious influence, more powerful even than the long established authority of the Maliks, was at work on the minds of the people, poisoning them against dealings with the British Government, and inspiring them with a hatred for individuals who in any way assisted it. Had the Government not felt inclined at the time to revenge the wanton murder of three men whom they had practially made their reprsentatives, they must have known that the mullahs, or at any rate, certain among them, were sowing broadcast the seeds of religious hatred, which could not be anything but harmful and might even be dangerous. Surely some action should have been taken at once to prevent the seeds from taking root, and the sowers from repeating the operations. But the do-nothing policy prevailed and we are suffering from the effect at the present moment.

The Mullah Powindah, the leading spirit of the whole movement, sits to-day within 20 miles of the administrative border and preaches openly the doctrine of death to the infidel. Since the day when from a respectful distance he launched a fanatical host on Wano Camp in 1894, he has succeeded in getting rid by foul means of the friends of the "Sirkar" including unfortunately three British Officers. He gives his assistance to every raiding party and his hospitality to every murderer and outlaw. By shrewdness combined with an occasional display of force, he has amassed wealth and a large following and may now be said to hold unlimited influence over the Mahsuds. To oust that bitter anti-British influence is undoubtedly the task our officials have to take in hand.

HOMES FOR INDIAN SCHOOL-BOYS.

The "Pioneer" :—The question of making proper provision for the residence of Indian schoolboys is one admittedly of great importonce. In the quinquennial review on the progress of education in Bengal special reference is made to this subject. It appears that under the new University regulations one of the conditions of the recognition of schools is that when pupils do not live with their parents or guardians, the school authorities shall insist on their residing in a hostel or mess, which is duly inspected and placed under the control of some person responsible to the head-master for the discipline and well-being of its inmates. In practice it is said, this means very little at present, generally speaking. Even the Government high-schools have not yet been all provided with hostels, and it will take a considerable time to deal with the private aided schools, and yet something must be done meanwhile if the boys are to be cared for. In the Orissa Division a plan has been devised by Mr. Tipping, Educational Department, which promises to meet the case pending the construction of hostels. The pupils of the zillah schools are divided into batches, each batch being consigned to the special care of a teacher, who is required to watch the progress of the boys entrusted to him, visit them, and co-operate with their guardians as far as possible in promoting their general welfare. Good results should be obtained if the teachers do their duty, and this scheme might well be extended over Bengal. It will serve incidentally to bring schoolmasters and parents more in touch, and lessen some of the friction which occasionally takes place between the two parties who have most concern in the well-being of the boys. To have hostels is not sufficient: they require to be respectable ones. The houses which do duty as such in some instances have been officially condemned as "squalid dens." Thus the Inspector of Schools in Chota Nagpur writes :—"I have seen hostels in which it would be better that there were no inmates. Some of them are no better than cattle-sheds. They and their surroundings cannot uplift the ideal of sanitary and respectable living. The main cause of this is that schools have laid upon them an expense which they are unable to afford." The position is, indeed, one that shows how great are the difficulties of raising education. In the review it is stated that the ordinary high-school cannot do much more than exist in a condition of inefficiency ; and yet the University is demanding a considerably higher standard of efficiency as a condition of recognition. Such a school has ordinarily no funds whatever which it could devote to the construction of a hostel, and subscriptions are not easily raised. It is added that not only in Calcutta but also in many towns in Bengal decent houses are hard to obtain even at comparatively high rents ; and the pupils who require accommodation in hostels or messes are frequently those whose allowances from their parents do not amount to more than the school-fee "plus" the barest possible margin for their subsistence. In such circumstances improvement must necessarily be very slow, and one almost despairs of progress on a large scale. The problem is admitted by the educational authorities to be a vital one. It is said that " if schools are to have a wholesome influence in developing the character of the community, a system which allows boys to be attracted to schools in towns and then permits them, and perhaps even compels them, to live under conditions calculated to ruin their sense of decency and self-respect, cannot be condemned too emphatically." These are admirable sentiments, but they will not serve to solve the difficulty unless practical measures are taken to abolish the "squalid dens" that now go by the name of hostels. The Government cannot provide funds for more than their own schools, and the calls which they have to meet for higher education are becoming more insistent every year. Public opinion in Bengal needs to be aroused, and than, perhaps, the money would be forthcoming for a general improvement of the hostels. The wealthy members of the Indian community should take the lead in this matter but will they do so ? Their opportunity certainly lies before them.

THE LATEST APPEAL.

The "Englishman" :—When, in a recent issue, we asked the landholders of Bengal to consider very seriously the possibility of united action on the questions of the day, we were unaware that steps had already been taken towards some measure of such conjoint action. On Monday there was issued an appeal signed by all the principal landholders of Bengal. This as our readers will have noticed deals with three points. It condemns the recent anarchist crimes, it touches on the duties of speakers and writers, and it urges the necessity for discipline among the young. The first of these calls for no comment. It puts forward with clearness and brevity what has been in the minds of all decent people ever since the deplorable series of outrages began. The second refers to both Indian and Anglo-Indian journals and the advice conveyed is eminently sound so far as it goes, but in a manifesto ostensibly loyal it should surely have been found possible to condemn in stronger terms the abuse of language of which so many papers have been guilty. To take an instance. A journal usually conspicuous by its moderation, "Reis and Rayyat," has in its latest issue an article advocating the formation of a defence fund for Indians on the ground that they are everywhere being deprived of their privileges by the bureaucracy. We have no quarrel with the proposed fund but we think even the writer of the article would be puzzled to enumerate the privileges to which he refeers. To assert that "we have got to defend ourselves to the best of our resources against the police, the other executive authorities, the mandates of misled courts, against high-handedness, injustice and oppression of all kinds," is to draw a vaguely suggestive picture every factor of which is protentially a falsehood. Such language can but serve to inflame passion and to render more difficult the task of administration. We prefer to think that its use is probably due to an imperfect apprehension of the niceties of the English language and not to a criminal desire to distort and exaggerate. However if the advice contained in the appeal is taken to heart there will have been achieved a great step towards the creation of better feeling.

The third section of the manifesto deals with the intrusion of the young into the domain of controversial politics. The appeal made to the younger generation to exercise self-discipline is well meant and we cordially agree with it, with the reservation that it obviously does not go far enough. It should include a stern condemnation of those who entice the young into these most difficult regions, and equally of those parents and teachers who acquiesce in this perversion. The immature mind of the schoolboy will be continually exposed to corruption so long as authority is not asserted and used in the right direction. It is preposterous to suppose that parents in Bengal have totally abandoned their right to regulate and restrain the conduct of their off spring, and it is to them that we must look. They can bring pressure to bear not only on their children but on the schools which will soon convince the schoolmasters and committees of the folly of thus tampering with the training and prospects of those committed to their charge.

The manifesto generally may be regarded as an academic expression of opinion, valuable as indicating to the country on which side are its natural leaders. To be of any permanent effect it must now be followed up by action, such action as will, with regard to that large body of right minded but timid men who fear to act on their convictions, induce them to actively participate in the work of maintaining order and of hampering criminals in their designs against peace. Let the Anarchist—preacher or assassin—once realise that he is banned of men and there will for ever be an end to the strange doctrine that the best show their love of tha country who advocate and practise disloyalty and assassination.

Mr. W. T. Stead, in an article published in the "Daily Chronicle," states that the French Government have just concluded exhaustive experiments with a new composition for armour. The results of the experiments are said to have practically upheld the inventor's claims for the composition, namely, that its resistance is four times that of chilled steel, that it is invulnerable to rifle bullets, that it is no heavier than the existing cuirass, while it costs only half as much, and that it can be expeditiously repaired.

Who can tell us, asks the "Ceylon Observer," about the enormous trade in South American States over the peculiar form of so-called tea called "mate ?" In 1880 it was estimated that 60 million lbs. of "mate" tea was consumed in South America—and half of this in Argentina ; and that Brazil supplied half or 30 million lbs. But we now find that in 1906, Brazil exported no less than 57,796 tons of "Yerba Mate" valued at £1,846,301. A trade which now amounts, from Brazil alone, to 130 million lbs. of mate tea is worth looking into, even though the Brazilian Customs valuation seems to be about 3 1-2d. a lb.

THE WEATHER.

[By Telegram.]

SIMLA, August 8.

The shallow depression, in the north-west angle of the Bay, yesterday, proves very ill defined and has moved towards Chota Nagpore. It has been the cause of nearly general, though light, rain in its vicinity.

Both currents continue to give good rain over Northern India, east of a line joining Simla and Jodhpur ; but in the Central parts of the country, the rainfall has been local and light.

There has again been nearly general rain in Lower Burma, Hyderabad and on the West Coast of the Peninsula and local rain in Upper Burma, Bombay and the Deccan.

The principal rainfall amounts are—Tavoy and Moulmein, two inches ; Akyab, five inches ; Lashio, one inch ; Cuttuck Chaibassa, Allahabad and Sutna, one and a half inches ; Agra, three quarters of an inch ; Bareilly, one inch ; Simla, two inches ; Lahore, three inches ; Jodhpur, five inches ; Mount Abu, six inches ; Deesa, one and a half inches ; Ahmedabad two inches ; Raipur one and a half inches ; Nizamabad, Culbarga and Sholapur, half an inch.

Skies are clear in Kashmir, the North-West Frontier Provinces, South-West Punjab and Upper Sind ; but in the rest of the country they are generally, moderately to heavily clouded ; humidity and temperature are normal.

Forecast—Nearly general rain is probable in Lower Burma, North-East India, the United Provinces, East Central India and on the West Coast of the Peninsula and local rain in Upper Burma, the Punjab, Rajputana, Gujarat, the Central Provinces and North Deccan.

SIMLA, August 9.

Sunday.—The ill-defined depression from the Bay moved into Chota Nagpore, but had very little influence on the weather, and rainfall has been light in the neighbourhood. Moosoon currents have given much less rain than yesterday, in the United Provinces, North East India, Rajputana ; in these areas as well as the Central parts of the country, East Punjab, Gujarat and Hyderabad rainfall has been only local. Rain appeared at a few stations on the Madras Coast again and has been nearly general, but light in Lower Burma, and the West Coast of the Peninsula.

The principal amounts of rainfall are—Rangoon and Silchar, two inches; Tezpur, one and a half inches; Jhansi and Nowgong one inch; Mercara, three inches; and Cuddalore, one and a half inches.

Skies are still heavily clouded in North-East India, but in the rest of the country cloud decreased generally or was only moderate in amouut.

Forecast.—Nearly general rain is probable in Lower Burma ; local rain in Upper Burma, North-East India, the Punjab, Rajputana, Gujarat, Central India, the Central Provinces and the West Coast of the Peninsula, and isolated falls elsewhere.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The reading of the barometer at the Colaba observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 32 ° F. and for Calcutta standard at 8 a. m. (local time) on the 8th August was 28·739 inches. The height of obeservatory barometer cistern above zero of tide gauge at Apollo Bunder is 14 feet. The height of tide in the stream above zero of the tide gauge at Apollo Bunder was 8 feet at 8 a. m. (local time). The temperature correction for a mercurial barometer, supposing the reading to be 30·00 inches and that of attached thermometer 80 ° F. will be 14 inches, and this will be higher and lower by ·01 inch for each 4 degrees. In the case of aneroid no temperature correction required. Should the height of barometer cistern, either mercurial or aneroid above zero of tide gauge be different from 47 feet, it will read higher of lower by ·01 inch for each 11 feet. The readings given above are distinct from those given in the daily weather report to which different corrections have been applied.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla In Cts	Esplanade In Cts	Fort In Cts	Colaba. In Cts
Previously registered......	54·06	51·05	56·47	59·01
Sunday, 9th August......	0.71	0·60	0·44	0·40
Total......	54·77	51·65	56·91	59·41
Up to same date last year...	76·34	80·49	80·81	83·21

CUMBALLA HILL.

MESSRS. KEMP & Co., Ld.

August 9.

Rainfall up to 8 a. m.

Station.	Last 24 hours.	Total to date.	Corpdg. Total 1906.	Corpdg. Total 1907.
	In. cts.	In. cts.	In. cts.	In cts.
Cumballa Hill...	0·75	48·96	29·57	75·64

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT FOR THE 8th AUGUST, 1908.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Saturday the 8th August, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Lahore reports 3·05 inches of rain and Delhi 0·12 inch. Sikes remain clear in the south-west Punjab but are generally heavily overcast over the rest of the area. The moisture in the air has decreased at Multan and increased elsewhere ; it is now equal to the average except in the central and south-eastern districts, where an excess is shown. Day temperature is normal at Rawalpindi and Multan but is low at the other stations ; night temperature is normal over the whole divison. Winds are notherly to south-easterly.

The United Provinces.—Rainfall has been general, the largest amounts being Allahadad 1·28 inches, Cawnpore 0·49 inch and Agra 0·71 inch. Sikes remain heavily overcast at Allahabad and Agra, but are only lightly clouded at the other stations. Humidity is in excess in the north-west and normal elsewhere. Temperature is equal to the average. Winds are south-westerly at Jhansi and south-easterly over the rest of the division.

Sind and Rajputna.—Ajmer has received 0·53 inch of rain. Skies are lightly clouded in Upper Sind but are moderately to heavily so elswhere. The moisture in the air is equal to the average. Temperature has risen and is now in excess both during the day and at night at Jacobabad. All stations in Rajputana report calms but winds are westerly to north-westerly in Sind.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Rainfall has been general in Gujarat the chief amounts being Deesa 1·35 inches and Ahmedabad 1·92 inches. In Kathiawar, the only rainfall is at Bhavnagar 0·13 inch. Skies are generally moderately to heavily clouded. Humidity and temperature are practically normal. Winds are south-westearly or westerly.

The Central Provinces,—Rainfall has been local ; Hoshangabad has had 0·22 inch, Jubbulpore 0·38 inch and Raipur 1·39 inches. Skies are moderately clouded at Khandwa and in Berar, but are elsewhere heavily overcast. The air contains the usual amount of moisture and temperature is normal, Winds are west-south-westerly to west north-westerly.

The Konkan.—General rain has fallen ; Bombay records 0·40 inch, Ratnagiri 0·23 inch, Mormugao 0·40 inch and Karwar 0·70 inch. Skies continue heavily overcast in the south and are only moderately clouded in the north. Usual humidity and temperature conditions prevail. Winds are westerly or west-south-westerly.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Rainfall has been general in Hyderabad and local in the Deccan ; Hyderabad records 0·34 inch, Nizamabad 0·58 inch, Belgaum 0·48 inch, Sholapur 0·63 inch and Poona 0·15 inch. Skies are generally moderately to heavily clouded. The usual amount of moisture is present in the air and temperature is normal. Winds are westerly or south-westerly.

General Remarks.—Rainfall has been widespread but lighter on the West Coast. It has been general in Gujarat, the United Provinees, Hyderabad and the east Central Provinces, and local in Rajputana and in the Deccan.

The increrse in the precipitation and the moderate fall of pressure at Colombo indicate another advance of the current taking place.

Nearly general rain is probable on the west Coast, local rain in the Central Provinces and Gujarat. A few falls may occur in the Deccan, Kathiawar and Rajputana.

METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.

Appended in Saturday's report of the Meteorological Reporter for Western India based on observations taken at 8 o'clock.

Names of Stations.	Maximum temperature during the past 24 hours.	Minimum temperature during the past 24 hours.	Rainfall past 24 hours.	Rainfall since 1st June to date.
Bushire (7th)	101·6	82·6	...	0·00
Jask	94·3	85·3	...	0·00
Muskat (7th)	92·3	80·1	...	0·00
Multan	99·8	84·0	...	3·75
Rawalpindi	94·4	76·6	...	25·82
Lahore	90·9	77·2	3·05	18·80
Sirsa	91·3	77·6	...	16·05
Ambala	86·0	77·0	...	11·48
Delhi	85·7	78·2	0·12	26·50
Agra	87·5	77·5	0·71	22·47
Mainpuri	89·3	...	0·11	14·25
Jhansi	85·5	78·0	0·00	13·87
Cawnpore	90·9	77·5	0·49	12·71
Allahabad	86·6	77·5	1·28	15·45
Jacobabad	109·6	88·8	...	2·13
Karachi	85·5	78·5	...	5·17
Ajmer	84·9	77·2	0·53	19·19
Jaipur	88·2	76·1	...	16·05
Kotah	90·0	79.1	...	23·98
Bhuj	84·6	75·5	0·03	8·67
Dwarka	83·3	77·7	0·02	10·49
Veraval	80·7	76·3	...	18·13
Rajkot	85·9	73·7	...	14·64
Bhavnagar Para.	89·6	75·0	0·13	18·95
Surat	85·1	76·1	0·13	37·45
Ahmedabad	86·1	75·7	1·92	20·89
Deesa	81·3	74·9	1·35	30·45
Neemuch	82·0	73·7	0·02	14·96
Indore	82·6	71·6	0·02	19·68
Jubbulpore	81·5	75·8	0·38	33·14
Saugor	81·1	74·0	...	20·65
Hoshangabad	83·1	74·4	0·22	20·99
Khandwa	88·7	74·1	...	13·26
Akola	87·2	72·6	...	21·62
Amraoti	84·4	73·3	0·04	19·47
Nagpur	85·6	76·1	0·03	29·25
Chanda	86·5	76·0	...	37·69
Raipur	82·2	73·1	1·39	28·22
Bombay	84·1	77·4	0·40	39·01
Ratnagiri	83·3	75·9	0·23	61·03
Mormugao	82·0	73·7	0·40	92·73
Karwar	83·8	?	0·70	116·77
Malegaon	87·4	72·1	...	8·80
Ahmednagar	82·4	70·0	0·08	6·39
Poona	80·0	69·8	0·15	9·55
Sholapur	84·3	70·4	0·63	7·91
Bijapur	87·2	69·2	...	3·91
Belgaum	74·3	66·6	0·48	45·99
Aurangabad	84·2	69·7	0·05	11·47
Nizamabad (Indur)	86·9	74·2	0·58	24·58
Hyderabad	85·3	72·7	0·34	12·49
Mangalore	80·7	72·9	1·12	121·67
Calicut	79·3	72·1	0·49	83·26
Cochin	81·7	74·3	0·42	61·55
Colombo	85·5	75·0	0·57	17·56
Masulipatam	89·3	76·1	0·03	9·74
Bellary	93·0	74·8	...	1·69
Cuddapah	93·7	75·1	0·05	3·45
Madras	91·0	79·5	...	4·93
Bangalore	82·3	65·8	...	5·76
Coimbatore	86·4	68 8	...	1·85
Trichinopoly	97·6	77·8	...	2·97
Negapatam	97·4	78·5	...	4·50

N. LESLIE,
Meteorologist, Bombay.

THE MARATHAS.

Maratha writes to the "Pioneer" :—In your article on "The Tilak Trial, which appeared in the "Pioneer" of the 27th July, Mr. Tilak is referred to as a Maratha. This is incorrect. There is a very erroneous idea abroad that the Brahmans, who reside in Western India, are Marathás. This is quite wrong and unfair to the Maratha. It is well-knowa that the Hindus of India are divided up into Brahmans, Kshatriyas, Vaishyas and Sudras. A man cannot be a Brahman and a Kshatriya, any more than he can be an Irishman and a Scotchman ! The better class Marathas style themselves Kshatriyas the lower class Sudras. The Brahmans are Aryans ; the origin of the Marathas, I believe, is still undetermined, Shivaji Bhonsle, the founder of the Maratha nation, was a Maratha and not a Brahman Marathas and Brahmans do not intermarry or feed together. Unfortunately the Marathas are misguided enough to follow the lead of the Brahmans, for the most part, because they are ignorant and with little education. They look up to the Brahmans, because they regard them as their superiors, owing to their learning and being of the priestly caste. The Marathas are almost entirely a labouring and agricultural class the Brahmans go in for learning and education. From them are drawn the majority of the clerks in the various Government offices in Western India. I do not suppose two per cent. of these clerks are Marathas, because they do not take to study. It is truly distressing to see them behaving as they have been doing lately in Bombay, but the fault is not theirs; their feelings have been worked upon by seditious wire-pullers who urge them to riot, but take good care to remain in the background themselves. The Marathas are a fine manly race of men, pround of their former greatness, and possessed of martial spirit which I am afraid cannot be said of the people who have not the pluck to riot themselves, preferring to follow the cult of the bomb and shed innocent blood. The country of the Marathas is Maharashthra. If it is desired to specify a Brahman from Western India, he should be called a Maharashtha Brahman and not a Maratha Brahman. As well call a Punjabi Musalman a Sikh Musalman. The Peishwas, who were the cause of the downfall of the Marathas, were Brahmans, and it seems that the Marathas have for the past hundred years suffered and will again suffer by following the Brahman. To call Brahmans Marathas is not only wrong, but unfair to the latter.

THE LADIES' CORNER

SIMPLE AND PICTURESQUE STYLES.

Simplicity of attire except in the matter of evening gowns seems to have gripped the fancy of the well-dressed woman to an extent which has hardly ever been excelled writes our lady correspondent. Bridesmaids' frocks are idyllic in their dainty plainness, and the couturiere who can achieve Romney effects without destroying the Arcadian charm of their simplicity and produce a Dresden china shepherdess with all the delicacy of the faience may consider she has scored an undoubted triumph. Among the simplest and withal the daintiest frocks were those recently worn by the bridesmaids of Miss Macpherson, who was married to Mr. Donald Nicol recently and which were designed and carried out by Mme. Henry, 36, New Bond-street. Snow-white soft satin had been chosen for the doublure of these gowns, and this was covered with a filmy veiling of pure white chiffon like a summer cloud, which was gathered full round the waist, falling in soft billowy folds to the feet. The bodice was likewise composed of masses of folds as soft and ephemeral-looking as mist wreaths, all the fulness emanating from the sleeves, which were made all in one with the corsage, and were gathered under a band of Alencon lace picked out in the finest silver thread, while the folds were imprisoned a little to one side of the front in a huge buckle of rambler pink soft satin. A little bib of Alencon lace worked in silver was introduced in front, while the vest of transparent white net cut into a small square round the column of the throat was hung with two substantial little pink boules suspended from slender stems. A very pretty effect was gained in the case of the tiny under-sleeves composed of a single thickness of the same net as the vest, and tied with pink satin.

A PRETTY DINNER DRESS.

A number of pretty frocks made by the same couturiere were prepared for the bride's trousseau, and included a dinner dress of ciel blue charmeuse pure Greek in outline, with an overdress of old blonde lace embroidered in ciel blue, and sleeves in the Greek style caught with knots of blue satin, while a fichu of fine cobwebby blonde lace drawn through a diamond clasp completed the effect. A tea frock of the softest invory voile-de-soie—one of those charming little dresses which find their natural sphere on an autumn evening indoors in the hour 'twixt Dog and Wolf—likewise played its part among the trousseau garments, being mounted over white satin with the iridescent effect of mother-o'-pearl, while the bodice was arranged in kimono style over an underbodice of tulle, the loose frilly sleeves of tulle edged with lace giving a charming effect to the gown, and an embroidery in soft tones of green, blue, and gold added appreciably to the effect. A lovely opera cloak of ivory cloth and satin and a classical toilette of pure white cashmere embroidered in green, as well as a supply of yachting gowns, washing frocks, etc., helped to make up the scheme of dainty apparel.

HONOUR TO A DISTINGUISHED GALLOVIDIAN.

Professor Macmillan Receives the LL. D.

At a Congregation of the University of Birmingham, held on Saturday last, the degree of D. Litt. was conferred upon Michael Macmillan, late Principal of the Elphinstone College, Bombay, and now Leaturer on the English Language and Literature in the University of Birmingham. Mr. Macmillan is a native of Newton-Stewart, having been born there on 23rd January 1853. He is the youngest son of the late Mr. John Macmillan, who was the late Mr. Drew's predecessor as factor to the Earl of Galloway. Mr. Michael Macmillan was educated at Rugby and Marlborough and at Oxford University where he was a scholar of Brasenose College. While at Oxford he was a member of the Rugby Football XV., obtaining his "Blue" against Cambridge in 1876. He married in 1879 a daughter of the Rev. Stephen Balmer, Portpatrick.

Mr. Macmillan had a distinguished University career, amongst his honours being 1st Class Classical Moderations, and 2nd Class Final Classical Schools. He took his B.A. degree in 1876, and joined the Bombay Educational Department in 1878 as Professor of Logic and Moral Philosophy at Elpninstone College. He was a Fellow and Syndic in Arts of Bombay University, was Wilson Philological Lecturer in 1882, 1891, 1895, 1901, and 1905, and delegate of the Bombay Asiatic Society to Hanoi Congress in 1902.

Mr. Macmillan has made many important contributions to literature, and it is in recognition of great value of his work in this direction that the Birmingham University Senate has conferred upon him the honour of a Doctor's degree. His publications, have been mostly educational, especially annotated editors of English Classics, the latest and most ambitious being "Julius Cæsar." He is also the author of a notable work on Moral Science on the "Promotion of General Happiness," which is highly praised in one of the greatest English Ethical books, Sidgwick's "Methods of Ethics." He has also written four works of fiction. The first of these, "Tales of Indian Chivalry," has been translated into many Indian vernaculars, and had the honour to be prescribed as an English text-book by the Panjab University. The latest, entitled "The Last of the Peshwas," is a story of which the opening scenes are laid in the beautiful valley of the Fleet, where the author spent much of his childhood. A recent article from Mr. Mcmillan's pen is that on Burns in the "Poets' Country," edited and partly written by Andrew Lang. His other works include :—"Simple Essays," "Essays for the Young," "Questions and Answers on Elementary Logic," annotated Editions of "Marmion," "Rokeby," "Paradise Lost" I.-IV., "Vicar of Wakefield," Southey's "Nelson," "Ivanhoe," "Pope's Homer's Iliad," "Pride and Prejudice," "Othello;" "School History of India," "Globe Trotter in India Two Hundred Years Ago, and other Indian Studies" ; "Princess of Balkh," "In Wild Maratta Battle ;" in conjuction with D. B. Hakim, "Handbook of English Grammar and Composition ;" in conjuction with A. Barret, "Englih Idioms," "Indian English Corrected," and "Notes on the Siege of Corinth."

Though the sphere of his activities has been far removed from the place of his birth and childhood's days, Mr. Macmillan still evinces the warmest interest in everything connected with his native province of Galloway, and particularly in its literature, and it will gratify many Gollovidians to learn that a son of the ancient province has proved worthy of such distinction as that which Mr. Macmillan has so well earned.—"Galloway Gazette" (July 18).

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Over and over again clever and capable people find themselves without a scrap of energy to do the work that is offered them, and this actually was the predicament of a skilled and experienced hospital nurse, who tells us she was so prostrated by nervous exhaustion and overwork, that had it not been for the abundant energy and nerve force she derived from Phosferine, she must have refused a most desirable appointment. Our correspondent states that whenever she feels her work getting 'too much' for her she braces up her system with a course of Phosferine ; such an assurance from a trained hospital nurse is practical evidence of the unfailing efficacy of Phosferine in all nervous disorders. There is proof—absolute *proof*, from the Royal Families of Europe, proof from great doctors like Dr. Gordon Stables, M.D., C.M., from famous singers like Caruso, athletes so renowned as C. B. Fry and Apollo, proof final and conclusive that whatever nervous disorder they suffered from, Phosferine *cured* it, however exhausted the system was, Phosferine *recreated* and *increased* their energy and vitality.

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SPORTING NEWS.

POONA RACES.

2nd Extra Meeting.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, August 8.

The Races this afternoon were full of interest. A card of seven events was served up for negotiation, and it was invested with both quantity and quality. In the earlier part of the afternoon, it looked as if the rain meant to spoil the sport, but after the first race it cleared up, and as far as the weather went, it was glorious. The only untoward incident to chronicle is the running of Betty in the Lilliput Trial Plate. The Stewards held a consultation over the matter immediately after the race was run, and finding Dhondi, the rider, guilty of having deliberately tried to lose the race, promptly warned him off for life. It was probably a severe verdict but it could not be helped in view of the glaring circumstances of the case. The Bookmakers had much the better of the public in at least three events, and on the whole it is certain that they were in a position to wear a broader smile than the majority of punters. The M. G. following had a particularly unlucky time of it, especially when Ianthe, who was backed heavily by his owner, failed to get even a place in the August Plate, which Mr. Kelso's latest annexation Wise Bird won hands down by three solid lengths. Killorn had the race safe from the start, and if the horse maintains the form he has already struck, he will want watching in the big meeting. The proceedings opened with a 1¼ mile Jump Race. Lamrock held pride of place for this event, but Balayeuse was not overlooked; and at one time the public appeared to think that Balayeuse, at his weight, should win. The result was that Balayeuse was not placed, and after the last hurdle Umutbee, who was leading, was beautifully displaced by Lamrock. The Lilliput Trial Plate, which followed, was characterized by any number of scratchings. Only eight faced the starter in consequence, and Young Gazelle was installed favourite out of the lot. Betty, at tens, should have collared the race a few yards from home, but didn't, and the consequence to his rider was proclaimed. Sir Jamal divided favouritism with Ashroff in the Karli Plate, but Amood turned up trumps; and the same thing happened when Russley Rose was backed to a button in the Medium Pony Plate, and Virballa came in with Koko a neck behind. The other events speak for themselves. The following are the results of a pleasant afternoon's sport:—

THE SUNGAM PLATE.

Winner, Rs. 600; 2nd, Rs. 300; 3rd Rs. 150. For horses which have not won hurdle race value Rs. 1,200 or over, since 31st March, 1906. W. A. & C. raised 18lbs. Penalties:—Winners since 31st March, 1906: once, 7lbs.; twice, 14lbs; oftener 21lbs. Allowances.—Ponies 14-2 and under, 5lbs. Distance—1 1-4 miles over 6 flights.

H H Kour Saheb of Patiala's br aus g Lamrock 11st 4lbs.....................................Northmore 1
Mr G P Cosen's br aus g Umutbee 10st 4lbs. Mr. Charrington 2
Mr W J Hutchin's b aus g Vocalist 10st 4lbs. T Fergusson 3
Mr M Goculdas's br am m Balayeuse 10st 4lbs. Bond 4

Also ran.—Daroji 11st 11lbs, Goldfinder 11st 4lbs, and Cairnsmore 10st 4lbs.

Betting:—2 to 1 against Lamrock, 4 to 1 Umutbee, 8 to 1 Vocalist, 3 to 1 Balayeuse, 8 Goldfinder, 10 to 1 Daroji and 6 to 1 Cairnsmore.

The Race.—Vocalist got away with a flying start, and held a long lead from Umutbee till the fourth furlong was reached when Umutbee assumed the lead and Lamrock was second in command. Down the straight Umutbee still lead, till at the last fence Lamrock came up, and challenging Umutbee won by a neck, two and a half lengths dividing second and third. Time—2mins. 36secs.

THE LILLIPUT TRIAL PLATE.

Winner, Rs. 500; 2nd, Rs. 200; 3rd, Rs. 100. For Arabs 13-3 and under, which have not won flat race value Rs. 1,500 or over since 31st March, 1906. 13-3 to carry 9st. 12lbs. W. I. Allowances:—Ponies which have not won since 31st March 1906, race value Rs. 1,200 or over, 7lbs.; Rs. 500 or over, 14lbs.; Rs. 150 or over, 21lbs. (not accumulative.) Distance—About 5 furlongs.

Mr Kelso's g a h Young Gazelle 8st 7lbs...Killorn 1
Mr Scott-Nimmo's ch a g Betty 8st 3lbs...Dhondi 2
Mr Adil's ch a h Plassey 8st....................Heeroo 3
Mr Hajee Ally Shabag's g a h Shanwar 9st 5lbs. Northmore 4

Also ran.—Creditor 9st 9lbs, Sabah 8st 12lbs, Sahoon 6st 6lbs and Lassa 7st 13lbs.

Betting:—3 to 1 against Young Gazelle, 10 to 1 Betty, 4 to 1 Plassey, 5 to 1 Shanwar, 3 to 1 Creditor, 6 to 1 Sabah, and 10 to 1 Lassa.

The Race.—Sabah was the first to show in front, but he was quickly collared by Young Gazelle who piloted the way into the straight and led up to the stand where Betty came up, but lost the race by a head, one and a quarter lengths between second and third. Time—1min. 13 3-4secs.

THE AUGUST PLATE.

Winner, Rs. 600; 2nd, Rs. 300; 3rd, Rs. 150. A high weight handicap for horses. Distance—about 5 furlongs.

Mr Kelso's b e m Wise Bird 8st 5lbs ......Killorn 1
Thakur Sripal Singh's ch aus m Rustile 8st. Manley 2
H H Kour Saheb of Patiala's b aus g Mozart 8st 11lbs.................................Southal 3
Mr M Goculdass' ch e m Ianthe 8st. 7lbs. A. Hoyt 4

Also ran.—Killua 10st 4lbs, Metal Boy 3st 13lbs, Master Theo 7st 12lbs and Manjess 7st 11lbs.

Betting:—Evens Ianthe, 8 to 1 Rustile, 2 to 1 Mozart, 7 to 1 Wise Bird, 4 to 1 Killua, 8 to 1 Metal Boy and 6 to 1 Manjess.

The Race—Wise Bird took the lead from the start, and never being caught at any part of the journey won comfortably by three lengths from Rustile who was half a length in front of Mozart at the finish. Time—1min. 7 2-5secs.

THE KARLI PLATE.

Winner, Rs. 500; 2nd, Rs. 200; 3rd, Rs. 100. For Arab Ponies 14 hands and under, which have not won flat race value Rs. 500 or over since 31st March, 1906. 14 hands to carry 8st 12lbs. W. I. Penalties:—Winner since 31st March, 1906: once, 4lbs; twice, 7lbs; three times, 12lbs.; oftener, 16lbs. Distance—6 furlongs.

Mr Khalil Dooree's ch a h Amood 8st 7lbs...Hoyt 1
Messrs M Goculdass and J C Galstaun's b a h Sir Jamal 8st 1lbs ....Robinson 2
Mr P H Burn's g a h Mumbra 8st 3lbs Northmore 3
Mr D Runchordas' g a h Ashroff 9st 5lbs. Manley 4

Also ran.—Salanic 9st 10lbs, Squire 8st 12lbs, Moosahad 8st 6lbs, Farce 8st 6lbs, Surrender 8st 3lbs, Caravan 8st, Mooreed 8st, Turkish Flag III 7st 11lbs, and Special 7st 5lbs.

Betting:—3 to 1 Sir Jamal, 4 to 1 Amood and Ashroff, 8 to 1 Salanic, 6 to 1 Squire, 10 to 1 Moosahad and Farce, 5 to 1 Mumbra, 8 to 1 Surrender and Caravan, 4 to 1 Mooreed and 10 to 1 Turkish Flag.

The Race—From a level start, Ashroff and Sir Jamal made headway and led from the bunch into the straight where Ashroff dropped behind and allowed Mumbra to take second place with Amood at his girths. A furlong from home, Sir Jamal held mastery of the situation, till Amood shot out, and passing the leader, won gamely by three lengths, one and a half lengths between second and third. Time—1min. 27 4-5secs.

THE MEDIUM PONY PLATE.

Winner, Rs. 500; 2nd, Rs 200 3rd, Rs. 100. A high weight handicap for Ponies 14-2 and under, which have not won flat race value Rs. 2,000 or over since 31st March, 1906. Distance.—About 5 furlongs.

Mr G K's ch aus m Virballa 7st 1lb ...Fergusson 1
Mr Artin A Essayie's br aus g Koko 7st...Manley 2
Mr M Goculdass' bl aus m Minnie 9st 2lbs...Hoyt 3
Mr M Goculdass' bl aus m Gun Metal 9st 8lbs Robinson 4

Also ran.—Carmenita 6st 9lbs, and Russley Rose 8st 10lbs.

Betting:—Evens Russley Rose, 5 to 1 Koko, 4 to 1 Virballa, 5 to 1 Gun Metal, 3 to 1 Minnie, and 6 to 1 Carmenita.

The Race.—Koko and Virballa went to the front from the start and both raced together ahead of the rest till a furlong from home Koko got very slightly in front of Virballa, but on reaching the stand Virballa put on a spurt, and a neck to neck race ensued till in the end Virballa won by a head, three lengths dividing second and third. Time—1min. 7secs.

THE ARAB WELTER PLATE.

Winner, Rs. 500; 2nd, Rs. 200; 3rd, Rs. 100. For Arabs which have not won flat race value Rs. 400 or over since 31st March 1906. W. A. raised 14lbs. Penalties:—Winner since 31st March, 1906; once, 5lbs; twice, 10lbs; oftener, 14lbs. Allowance; —Ponies 14 hands and under, 5lbs. G. Rs.—Professionals 7lbs extra. Distance—6 furlongs.

Mr P. H. Burn's g a h Mumbra 9st 2lbs ...Southal 1
Mr R. A. Willis'. g a h M.V.O. 9st 1lb...Mujeed 2
Mr Adil's b a h Come Soon 10st 2lbs Hon'ble Mr Bingham 3
Mr M Goculdass' b a g Arabian Flag 10st Captain Meynell 4

Also ran.—Deenar 10st 10lbs., Winter 9st 11lbs, Transfer 8st 6lbs., Fate 8st 6lbs, and Colaba 8st 6lbs.

Betting:—3 to 1 Mumbra, 15 to 1 M. V. O., 7 to 1 Come Soon, 6 to 1 Arabian Flag, 7 to 1 Deenar, 4 to 1 Winter, 15 to 1 Transfer, 12 to 1 Fate and 3 to 1 Colaba.

The Race.—They ran almost in a cluster to the bend where Mumbra showed out, closely attended by Come Soon who, however, was speedily displaced by Arabian Flag and M. V. O., Colaba being well up. In the straight, Mumbra was still in front with M. V. O. at his heels, and with nothing to seriously apprehend, Mumbra romped home a winner by half length, one length between second and third. Time—1 min. 31 secs.

THE ARAB TRIAL PLATE.

Winner Rs. 600; 2nd Rs. 300; 3rd Rs. 150. For Arabs. W. A. raised 7lbs. Allowances:—Horses which have not won since 31st March 1906, race value Rs. 1,800 or over, 7lbs.; Rs. 1,200 or over, 12lbs. Rs. 500 or over 18lbs.; Rs. 150 or over, 24lbs. (not accumulative). Ponies 14 hands and under, 5lbs. Distance—1 mile.

Mr S A Wahed's b a h Sialkote 8st 4lbs. Fergusson 1
Mr D Runchordas' g a h Ashroff 8st 1lb.....Manley 2
Mr A M Ameer's g a h Poseidon 7st 12lbs. Mujeed 3
Mr James' ch a h Nooman 8st 1lb............Killorn 4

Also ran.—Alma 9st 8lbs, Gladiator 9st 3lbs, Dumra 8st 12lbs, Gold Mint 8st 12lbs, Scarlet 8st 10lbs, Recruit 8st 6lbs, Hadee 8st 4lbs, Moonim 8st 4lbs, Dhafar 8st 4lbs, Brigand II 8st 1lb, Young Salanic 8st 1lb, Remembrance 7st 12lbs, The Munshi 7st 6lbs, and Babil 7st.

Betting:—10 to 1 Sialkote, 6 to 1 Ashroff, 10 to 1 Poseidon, 8 to 1 Alma, Gladiator and Dumbra 4 to 1 Gold Mint, 10 to 1 Scarlet, 8 to 1 Recruit and longer odds the rest.

The Race.—Ashroff was the first to get away, and forging a long way ahead of the others maintained a safe lead right away up to the stand where Sialkote rushed up from the outside and coming down strong won by two and half lengths, one and a half lengths between second and third. Time—2min. 1sec.

Poona 3rd Extra Meeting.

TUESDAY, 11th AUGUST.

THE MIDSUMMER PLATE. Distance—6 furlongs.

Metal Maid, 9st. 12lbs.; Posco, 9st. 4lbs.; Wise Bird, 8st. 13lbs.; Oakton, 8st. 12lbs.; Mozart, 8st. 9lbs.; Prince Lyon, 8st. 6lbs; Coquette (late Faded Lily), 8st. 4lbs.; Apology, 8st. 1bs.; Mallinyook, 8st.; St. Patrick, 7st. 11lbs.; Manlock, 7st. 9lbs.; Lady Metal, 7st. 8lbs.; and Conscience, 7st. 3lbs.

Top weight not accepting, weights to be raised 4lbs.

THE TALEGAON PLATE. Distance—6 furlongs.

Bay Middleton, 9st. 12lbs.; Grey Falcon, 9st. 4lbs.; Creditor, 9st. 3lbs.; Scimitar, 9st.; Gold Mint, 8st. 11lbs.; Vedas, 8st. 10lbs.; Vasco, 8st. 9lbs.; Meerjan, 8st. 6lbs.; Ashroff 8st. 4lbs.; Hermit, 8st. 3lbs.; Shanwar, 8st. 2lbs.; Darby, 8st. 1lb.; Lookinan, 8st.; Nooman, 7st. 13lbs: Mountain King, 7st. 12lbs.; Mint, 7st. 12lbs.; Mumbra, 7st. 10lbs.; Maimoon, 7st. 10lbs.; Yatim, 7st. 9lbs.; Osborne, 7st. 8lbs.; Saree, 7st. 5lbs.; Squire 7st. 3lbs.; Grey Rose, 7st. 2lbs.; Caravan, 7st. 12lbs.; Settler, 6st. 10lbs.; and Wadi, 6st. 3lbs.

Top weight not accepting weights to be raised 7lbs.

MONSOON RACES.

Second Day.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, August 8.

The racing sensation of the week was the objection against Rosette, the winner of the Stand Plate. It is alleged that Rosette and Parody are one and the same mare, and that Parody was disqualified for life by the V. R. C. upon the report of the Warnambool stewards. The decision in the Stand Plate was issued, in the afternoon, in favour of Flower Girl, Rosette being disqualified for life. There is an all round better response to the Second Monsoon meeting, consequently the Monsoon Plate and the Amateur Hurdle Plate had to be divided into two separate races, embracing a card of seven events. The Town Band played selections of lively music which helped to keep the large attendance merry, while the racing was full of interest. Details:—

THE AUGUST PLATE. Distance—1 mile, over 6 flights of hurdles.

Mr. Galstaun's Riverside, 11st. 4lbs....Mr. Barrow 1
Mr. Cowper's Pennant, 10st. 12lbs............Owner 2
Mr. Macpherson's Musette, 10st. 7lbs...Mr. Evers 3
Mr. Turner's Parole, 10st 12lbs...............Bloss 4

Won by two lengths, four lengths between second and third.

Time—3 mins. 9 secs.

THE AMATEUR HURDLE PLATE (Part 1.) Distance—About 1 mile, over 6 flights.

Mr. Butler's Seditious, 11st. ....Mr. Barrow 1
Mr. Pierson's Queen of Hearts, 11st......Mr. Evers 2
Mr. Turner's Lady Gold, 11st....................Owner 3
Captain Fraser's Diablo, 11st..................Owner 4

Also ran:—Moachim, 11st., and Yulgibar.

Betting:—Evens on Seditious, 2 to 1 Queen of Hearts; 4 to 1 Lady Gold and 8 to 1 Diablo.

Won by a neck; three lengths between second and third.

THE TRIAL PONY HURDLE. Distance—About 1 mile, over 6 flights of hurdles.

Mr. Singer's Pineal, 11st. 11lbs..................Owner 1
Mr. Levetus' Lady George, 10st. 2lbs.............Gee 2

Also ran.—Emerald 10st 13lbs, Merise 10st 11lbs, and Lily 9st 10lbs.

Betting:—6 to 4 against Killarney and Envious, 5 to 1 Pineal and Lady George and 10 to 1 others.

Won by half a length; two lengths between second and third.

THE AMATEUR HURDLE PLATE. (Part 2.)

Captain Fraser's Idle, 11st............Owner } dead
Mr. Butler's Bonita, 11st.........Mr. Evers } heat.
Mr. Jones' Matsumata, 11st....................Owner 2
Mr. Corbet's Myoline, 11st.....................Owner 3

Also ran:—Dalgai 11st, and Blue Bell 11st.

Betting:—Evens Idle and Bonita, 3 to 1 Matsumata, and 6 to 1 Blue Bell and Myoline.

Dead heat, six lengths between second and third Owners divided.

THE MONSOON PLATE. Distance—6 furlongs (Part 1).

Winner Rs. 1500; second Rs. 400; third Rs. 200.

Mr. Whittengham's Cingalee, 8st.13lbs...Murdison 1
Mr. Butler's Mercedes, 8st. 6lbs. ....Mr. Evers 2
Mr. Galstaun's Silphoe, 8st......................Fraser 3
Mr. Dutt's Eljin, 8st. 9lbs.....................McNamara 4

Also ran.—Dunsinane 9st. 7lbs., and Flotsam 8st. 12lbs.

Betting:—Evens Cingalee, 2 to 1 Silphoe, 4 to 1 Mercedes and 6 to 1 the rest.

Won by one length; two lengths between second and third.

Time—1 min. 19 secs.

THE PONY PLATE. Distance—7 furlongs.

Mr. Field's Solace, 10st. 2lbs. ....Hard 1
Mr. Galstaun's Primrose, 9st. ....Fraser 2
Mr. Glenghary's Moira, 9st. 9lbs. ....Howie 3
Mr. Galstaun's Flower Girl, 7st. 2lbs. ....Butters 4

Also ran:—Picaniny 10st. 4lbs., Lady Mana 9st., Spec 8st. 12lbs. and The Owl 7st. 4lbs.

Won by six lengths; half a length between second and third.

Time.—1 min. 22 secs.

Betting:—6 to 4 against Solace, 3 to 1 Moira and Primrose and 10 to 1 the rest.

THE MONSOON PLATE. Distance—6 furlongs. (Part 2.)

Mr. Dass's Mulison 8st. 13lbs...............Murdison 1
Mr. Sullivan's Cyril, 9st. 4lbs..................Butters 2
Mr. Rowan's Sir Ulric, 9st. 4lbs...................Fraser 3
Mr. Field's Nirvana, 8st. 12lbs..................Thomas 4

Also ran:—Forest Light 9st. 6lbs., Cylinder 9st. 8lbs., Pallas 8st. 4lbs., Nirvanah 7st 10lbs. and Queen of Gems 7st. 9lbs.

Betting:—Evens against Cyril, 3 to 1 Mulison, Sir Ulric and Nirvanah, and 10 to 1 the rest.

Won by two lengths; same between second and third.

Time—1min. 20 1-5 secs.

FOOTBALL.

Harwood League.

Saturday's contest, the return match between the Royal Garrison Artillery and the Royal Scots "A" team was looked forward to with great interest—especially so, owing to the positions held by the rivals teams in the table. The Artillerymen with eleven games stand second with fourteen points, while the "A" with eight completed fixtures are third with eleven to their credit. A rainless day promised a great exhibition but the cruel and inevitable clouds darkened the sky towards football time and started drizzling a few minutes prior to the start and kept up with occasional intervals, accompanied by that bane of all sports, and of soccer in particular—an adverse and a perverse wind. Scientific football was impossible under these circumstances, but keenly disputed exchanges and unusual excitement made up for the want.

It was not a game that needs a long description: attacks and counter-attacks were the order of the day. The gunners, the heavier of the two and often the faster, were always able to keep at bay the rushing Scots. At the other end they had to face a clever goal-keeper, though the backs were only moderate, and an exceptionally stiff half-line, who were always prompt to come to the assistance of their rear-guard. There was no question of pace and strength, the lighter side and the heavier knew thoroughly their business, but who would last longer was the point at issue. The R. G. A. looked it, but for once—and with reluctance we confess it—the inside-left of the gunners, Southcote, was slow, and the draw must be laid at his door, as also to the disagreements among their forwards. The public, of course, could not know much of this, but selfishness, as it related to do something great by one's self without co-operation, was the predominant idea in some of the Artillery forwards. Except for this defect, they played a fairly combined game, so too, for the matter of that, their adversaries.

It cannot be said that the game was contested in excellent spirit, for fouls were frequently given. Mr. Walton refereed on this occasion, but good natured as usual, many an off-side and other infringements of the rules escaped him. It cannot be denied that his was a trying job but in games such as the one under notice, a referee of sterner mould is wanted. Whether it be in Polo, Cricket, Rugger or Footer, the umpire or umpires are generally the parties at whose door the loss of most games is laid. Nor were interested persons wanting in blaming Mr. Walton for his laxness, and with regret we have to confess that he could have done better. It is always a delicate and difficult task to have to say anything about the referee, but fair-play demands these remarks to be made.

The game itself was an ideal Home Cup-tie contest. Science, there was very little; the sodden ground prohibited this, but there was plenty of kick-and-rush-and-tackle. It is unfair to individualize, but we cannot omit the names of the backs, Watts and Clarke of the R.G.A. and Williams and Weymiss of the Scots, from honorable mention. Nor can Bryce, the custodian of the "A," be left off. He was the saviour of his side. Shots, high or low, bustling or not, received prompt attention from him. A good word must be also put in for the right and left halves of both the teams, as also the centre-half of the Scots: they played the game.

The report cannot be closed without passing notice of the party spirit evinced. Supporters of both the gunners and the Scots were present in strong numbers. They behaved well but derisive cheers could well have been spared by them, for many a good bit of play was marred by unpleasant reminders, such as "H. L. I.", "Play the game," "Play fair," "Don't rot", etc. This is the first occasion that such keen party feeling—not that it did not exist before—was exhibited in a virulent manner, and let us hope it is also the last. "Play fair" was a frequent cry of spectators and let us now request them "to behave fair."

The gunners kicked off and even exchanges were witnessed through the first half. Both goals were pressed but sound back-lines and goal-keepers prevented scoring. During the second moiety, it was also level play for the first twenty-five minutes; then the Artillerymen pressed and a grand run by the centre-forward was cut short by the right-back fouling him. The invader said it was within the penalty area but the referee gave it as incurred out of the zone. Again pressing, Bryce saved very cleverly. At full-time, it was a pointless draw.

Royal Garrison Artillery .... Nil.
Royal Scots "A" Team .... Nil.

TEAMS.

R. G. A.

Goal—Bowyer.
Backs—Clarke, Watts (capt).
Half-back—Downey, Gillett, Collumbell.
Forwards—Hewes, Southcote, MacGarry, Bayley, Cummings.

R. SCOTS "A."

Goal—Bryce.
Backs—Williams (capt), Weymiss.
Half-backs—Henderson, Wilson, Driscoll
Forwards—Martin, Bolton, Girdwood, Kennoway, MacConan.
Referee—Mr. G. Walton.

LEAGUE TABLE.

	P.	W.	L.	D.	Goals. F.	Goals. A.	P.,
Royal Scots "B"	13	13	0	0	33	2	26
Royal G. Artillery...........	12	7	4	1	24	12	15
Royal Scots "A"	9	5	2	2	15	6	12
Commercial Gymkhana	11	4	6	1	13	20	9
Bombay Gymkhana	10	2	5	3	10	14	7
Govt. Telegraph	10	2	5	3	11	21	7
Y. M. C. A.	10	3	6	1	9	22	7
Rovers F. C.	9	0	8	1	4	22	1

BEAUTY AND HYGIENE.

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CRICKET.

Bombay Gymkhana vs. Islam Gymkhana.

COOMBS'S BRILLIANT BOWLING.

The characteristic feature of Saturday's match between the Bombay Gymkhana and the Islam Gymkhana was the fine bowling display of Coombs, who secured the grand analysis of 7 wickets for 7 runs—a record for the Bombay Gymkhana. Coombs was unplayable throughout, his pace and pitch completely baffling his opponents. The Bombay Gymkhana going in, totalled 154 for the loss of 5 wickets, when they declared. To the Gymkhana total, Captain Turner contributed 50 in fine style. He played a fine and attractive, though not a brilliant, game, his timing being particularly correct. The Gymkhana innings was for the first hour or so dull except for the batting of Turner. But on the Gymkhana "skipper," Commander Vines, joining Milne, the pace considerably quickened, the two batsmen hitting out. The Islam Gymkhana first innings was a procession to and from the wickets. A rot set in at the onset and the innings closed with a paltry 22. None of the batsmen could enter into double figures, Tamboowalla alone meeting the Gymkhana attack with anything like confidence.

THE PLAY.

The Bombay Gymkhana winning the toss elected to bat and sent in Captain Turner and Lieutenant Townend to face the bowling of Bustani and Sulaimanji. At the commencement runs came in only in singles, but subsequently the two batsmen got to work, and notwithstanding changes in bowling, raised the total to 41, when Townend was smartly caught by Abdeali off Bustani. The retiring batsman had contributed 16. (41—1—16.) West partnered Turner, and a little after the half century was telegraphed. The game slowed down a bit at this stage, the next decade taking a pretty long time in coming. Bustani and Tamboowalla, the Islam Gymkhana trundlers, were maintaining a good length and the batsmen had to play a steady, cautious game. With the total at 60, Aziz relieved Bustani at the Gymkhana end. The total stood at 68 when West, who had been playing a correct game, was run out with 11 to his credit. (68—2—11.) Lieutenant Alexander was the next man in. The seventh decade was up, which was soon followed by the eighth, Turner twice driving Tamboowalla to the boundary for four. But immediately afterwards Turner was caught in the slips by Bustani off Tamboowalla. He played a fine, faultless game his half century including one sixer and six fours. (80—3—50.) Milne was the fifth man in. He skied a ball off Tamboowalla, but got a new lease of life, as the chance was not accepted. He then drove the same trundler for four, bringing up the ninth decade, which was soon followed by the first century amid cheering. Milne skied yet another ball which, too, was not caught. The total reached 116 when Alexander succumbed to a fine by-break off Aziz. (116—4—11.) The Gymkhana "skipper," Commander Vines, then partnered Milne and sent the fourth ball of Aziz right over the southern boundary, signalling the twelfth decade. The two batsmen hitting all round the wicket, the thirteenth decade was not long in coming. Commander Vines hit another sixer, and with the total at 138, Bustani relieved Tamboowalla at the Police Court end, while Karim was put on to bowl in place of Aziz at the Gymkhana end. The changes had however little effect on the batsmen, who continued making short work of their opponents' bowling and making the ball travel to the boundary often in rapid succession. The partnership came to an end after it had added 38 to the Gymkhana total. With the total at 154, Bustani clean bowled Milne. The retiring batsman had contributed 44 to the Gymkhana total, his score including six fours. (154—5—44.) The Bombay Gymkhana at this stage declared their innings closed.

Ismail and Mahomed Omer opened the Islam Gymkhana innings, the Bombay Gymkhana attack being entrusted to Milne and Coombs. Ismail was stumped off the very first ball off Milne. (0—1—0.) Aziz was the next man in, but with the score standing at 6, Oomer was smartly caught by Townend off Coombs. (6—2—0.) Karim partnered Aziz, but with the addition of only 10 to the total, he was caught at the wickets by Sanderson off Coombs. (16—3—8.) Tamboowalla went in and immediately afterwards Aziz was beautifully caught by Hearson off Milne. (16—4—8.) Bustani filled the vacant place and he too was soon caught by Phillips off Milne. (16—5—0.) Peer Mahomed was the seventh representative of the Islam Gymkhana, but he too followed his predecessor to the pavilion, being caught by West off Coombs. (16—6—0.) Sanchawalla went in, but returned quickly, the telegraph board showing only 18. (18—7—0.) Tyabji succeeded him, but retired without breaking his duck. (18—8—0). Sulaimanji followed, but giving a catch returned to the pavilion. (18—9—0.) Abdeali was the last man in. He succumbed to a fine ball off Coombs, and the Islam Gymkhana innings thus terminated with the total at 22. (22—10—0.) The Bombay Gymkhana thus won the match by 132 runs. The Islam Gymkhana again went in to bat and made 14 runs for the loss of one wicket, when rain stopped further play. The following are the scores:—

BOMBAY GYMKHANA

Capt. Turner, c Bustani, b Tamboowalla...	50
Lt. Townend, c Abdeali, b Bustani ...	16
Mr. F. P. West, run out	11
Lt. Alexander, b Aziz	11
Mr. J. Milne, b Bustani	44
Comdr. Vines, not out	21
Extras	1
Total...	154*

*Innings declared closed.

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	O.	R.	M.	W.
Bustani	11	36	0	2
Sulaimanji	4	21	0	0
Tamboowalla	13	56	3	1
Aziz	9	33	1	1
Karim	1	7	0	0

ISLAM GYMKHANA.

Mr. Ismail, st. Sanderson, b Milne	0
Mr. Mahomed Oomer, c Townend, b Coombs...	0
Mr. Aziz, c Hearson, b Milne ...	8
Mr. Karim, c Sanderson, b Coombs ...	8
Mr. Tamboowalla, not out ...	6
Mr. Bustani, c Phillips, b Milne... ...	0
Mr. Peer Mahomed, c West, b Coombs ...	0
Mr. Sanchawalla, c Vines, b Coombs ...	0
Mr. Tyabji, c Turner, b Coombs	0
Mr. Sulaimanji, c Townend, b Coombs ...	0
Mr. Abdeali, b Coombs	0
Extras	0
Total ...	22

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	O.	R.	M.	W.
Milne	6	15	1	3
Coombs..................	6	7	3	7

The following will represent the Parsee Gymkhana in the Cricket Match against the Bombay Gymkhana on Tuesday next the 11th instant. The game will be played on the Bombay Gymkhana ground at 11 a.m. (S. T.)

Messrs. N. B. Saklatwalla (Capt.), O. F. Madon, J. J. Doobash, P. B. Lam, P. D. Chothia, J. D. Antia, (Sen.), D. E. Mody, J. D. Mody, J. D. Antia (Junr.), J. J. Pocha, A. F. Divecha.

Umpire.—Mr. A. B. Chothia.

CUSTOMS vs. GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPHS.

This match, in connection with the Bombay Cricket League, was played on the Oval between the Customs C. C. and the Government Telegraph Recreation Club, and resulted in a win for the Government Telegraph by 8 wickets and 31 runs. Scores:—

CUSTOMS.

Dudley, run out..............................	5
Kalkani, c Sorris, b D'Silva..............	16
Baja, c Netscher	0
Maidment, b Netscher b Moore	4
Caseles l-b-w, b Taylor....................	5
Gazali, c Edie, b Taylor	2
Gibbons, c Taylor, b Netscher	0
Coulson l-b-w, b Sorris	8
Desmier, not out............................	0
Reed, b Taylor	0
DaCosta, st Edie, b Taylor	0
Extras..............	4
Total.........	44

GOVT. TELEGRAPH.

Edie, ct Desmier, b Gibbons	24
Sorris l-b-w, b Coulson	12
Moore, not out...............................	23
Taylor, not out	12
Netscher D'Silva D'Souza, V. D'Silva, A. Singh D'Souza, B. Leslie (capt.)	Did not bat.
Extras	4
Total.........	75

P. W. DEPT. C. C. vs. R. I. M. DOCKYARD C. C.

This fixture was played on the Oval on Saturday and resulted in a win for the latter by 3 wickets and 110 runs. Following are the results:—

P. W. D. C. C.

Mr Higgins, c Carey, b Edroos	3
Mr Issac, run out	0
Mr Burjijee, b Mahmood	1
Mr Savi, b Mahmood	0
Mr Brown, c Magmood, b Edroos ...	8
Mr Tavde, b Edroos	4
Mr Bhicaji, not out	10
Mr Cohen, b Mahmood	1
Mr Joseph, b Edroos	0
Mr Maneckji, b Mahmood... ...	3
Mr Shankhar, b Mahmood	0
Extra	1
Total... ...	31

R. I. M. D. C. C.

Mr C Horne, b Brown	4
Mr R W Laxton, c Burjijee b Brown ...	14
Mr Sk Edroos, run out	20
Mr S F Pearcey, b Savde	17
Mr Mahmood, run out	2
Sub-Lt Hughes-Hallett, b Savi ...	51
Mr Carey, c and b Higgins	17
Mr Janardhan, not out	9
Mr Dias ... Mr Tavde ... Mr A. N. Other ...	Did not bat.
Extras	7
Total... ...	141

MADHANLAL RUNCHODLAL CUP.

A second match for the above Cup was played at Godhra on August 8th, between a junior team of the Telang High School and the Government Middle School, Surat, which resulted in a win for the former by an innings and 56 runs. The following are the scores:—

TELANG HIGH SCHOOL, GODHRA.

FIRST INNINGS.

Mohosinali, run out...	15
Salehbhai, retired	27
Abdul Kadir, b Sunderlal	1
Taherali, b Sunderlal	10
Nariman, b Yakubkhan	2
Anupsing, c Namubhai, b Yakubkhai ...	7
Gulamali, not out	11
Ardeshir, run out	3
Jivanlal, c Kavash, b Sunderlal ...	2
Sakerlal, hit wicket, b Sunderlal ...	0
Chimanlal, st Yakubkhan... ...	3
Extras	3
Total... ...	84

GOVT. MIDDLE SCHOOL, SURAT.

FIRST INNINGS.

Kavasji, c Anupsing, b Salehbhai ...	1
Yakubkhan, run out	0
Chimanlal, b Salehbhai, ...	0
Sunderlal, b Abdul Kadir	0
Tayebali, c Ardeshir, b Salehbhai ...	1
Nanubhai, b Salehbhai	0
Digamber, c Jivanlal, b Abdul Kadir ...	0
Mohonlal, not out...	2
Minochir, c Taherali, b Salehbhai ...	0
Ramkrishna, b Salehbhai... ...	0
Valabhdas, l-b-w, Abdul Kadir ...	0
Extra ...	0
Total ...	4

SECOND INNINGS.

Nanubbai, b Abdul Kadir...	3
Mohonlal, c Taherali, b Salehbhai ...	0
Sunderlal, b Salehbhai, ...	1
Chimanlal, b Abdul Kadir... ...	3
Yakubkhan, b Abdul Kadir	0
Kavasji, b Abdul Kadir	1
Tayebali, run out	3
Minochir, run out	1
Digamber, c Mohosinali, Abdul Kadir ...	7
Ramkrishna, not out	2
Valabhdas, b Abdul Kadir	2
Extra ...	1
Total ...	24

DURHAMS BOXING TOURNMENT.

The Finals.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LUCKNOW, August 8.

The Durhams Boxing Tournament was concluded on Thursday last. Excellent fighting took place and several special contests were arranged for the benefit of the competitors who put up good fights during the Tournament.

MIDDLE WEIGHTS.

Pte. Flowers, Durhams, beat Gunner Perkins, R. F. A.

Driver Sampson, "S" Battery, R. H. A., beat Pte. Benwell, Oxfords.

LIGHT WEIGHTS.

Driver Cooper, "S" Battery, beat Brand of the same Battery.

Lce-Corpl. Church, Fusiliers, who met Sampson in the preliminary stage and was beaten, has issued a challenge to Sampson for a purse of Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,000.

The number of motor cars in Bombay has now reached 1,000, and, by a curious coincidence, the number 1,000 was allotted to Mr. Arthur Hoare, who owned and drove the first motor car in Bombay—a small 4 h.p. Peugeot. The car, which bears the number 1,000, is a handsome 28-35 h p. Fiat.

Advice To Mothers.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mr. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes as bright as a button. Its toothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentary and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by medicine dealers everywhere.

HIGH COURT.—AUGUST 10.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Batchelor, the Hon. Mr. Justice Heaton and the Hon. Mr. Justice Macleod.)

1495 J C G Bowen, the Government of Bombay vs Merwanji Muncherji Cama and another, Ardeser H D and Co.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Batchelor and the Hon. Mr. Justice Heaton.)

After the disposal of Appeal No. 1495.

For dismissal.

15-16 Payne and Co. R. D. Setna vs Mirza Mahomed Sheiazi and another Craigie L. and G.

For Consent Decree.

14-28 Thakurdas and Co. Mahomedbhai Nensey Khairaj vs. Gatmabai widow and others Captain and V.

Appeals for hearing and final disposal.

22-08 Malvi H. M. and R. Daji Dhondoo and other vs Balchand Chaturchand Natubhoy J. and M.

23-08 Malvi H. M. and R. Magandas Maneckchand and others vs Balchand Chaturchand Matubhoy J. and M.

9-08 Edgelow G. W. and Co. Bai Dossibai and another vs Kaikhushru Framji Marker Malvi H. M. and R.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Russell.)

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

For trial on merits.

581-04 Madhavji K. and C. Velbai vs Cullianji Sangibhai and others Bhaishunker K and G.

(For postponement.)

For further directions and costs on Commissioner's Report.

151-03 Payne and Co., Kika Khooshal and another vs Rustomji Ardeser Cooper, Mulla and M.

For further orders.

112-03 Thakurdas and Co. Karamsey Jaitha and Co. vs Chapsey Dewsey and others S. J. Judah.

Long Causes.

677-07 Matubhoy J and M, Currimbhoy Lalji Sajan and Co a firm vs Vallabhram Hemchand the firm, Mansukhlal J and H.

528-06 Ardeser H D and Co, Mir Annalli Mir Abdoolalli vs Mir Hassanalli valad Mir Abdoolalli Mirza and M.

92-06. Edgelow G. W. and Co. Ishwarlal Chunilal a firm vs Manilal Harkisondass Chitnis and M.

78-07. Captain and V. Padmanshu Deocoribo widow vs Maneckbai widow Mansukhlal J. and H.

643-07 Hiralal and Co, Mangru Becher vs Nussrulla Becher.

256-07 Wadia G and Co, Esmail Ebrahim vs Haji Jan Mahomed Haji Mahomed Payne and Co.

556-06 Madhavji K and C, Damoder Jamnadas vs Jadhavji Devkaran, Ardeser H D and Co.

332-07 Mehta and S, Isoofally Noorbhai vs Mahomedally Jiwanji Madivala and others Jehangir and S.

357-07—Tyabji D and Co. Tricumdas Cooverji vs Ithooba Sakhram S A Tyabji.

372-07—M B Vakil Hakimji Adamji Lakdawala vs Koalsembai widow Tyabji D and Co.

655-07—In person Hormusji Edulji Battlewala vs Poonamchand Karamchand Payne and Co.

728-01—Tyabji D and Co. Waghji Beehar and others vs Jaffer Somji Parpia Captain and V.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Davar.)

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

426-07 Mansukhlal, J and H. Perin Ardeser Patel vs The G I P Ry Co Little and Co. Part heard.

427-07 Mansukhlal J and H. Ardeser Dhunjibhoy Patel vs The G I P Ry Co Little and Co. Part heard.

(Before The Hon. Mr. Justice Macleod).

After the disposal of appeal 1495.

Reference for dismissal.

17-07. J. C. G. Bowen Re Land Acquisation Act 1894 and re Government and Pascoal son of Domingo Pereira and others Daphtary F and D.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

609-07. Ardeser H D and Co. Piroshaw Pestonji Bhamcha vs Jijibhoy Ardser Divecha and others Payne and Co.

523-06 Captain and V. Hajee Esmail Hassam vs. Mahomed Esmail Bashay and others Muljee and K.

405-07 Thakurdas and Co. Narayen Premjee vs. Luxmidas Pragjee Ardeser. H. D. and Co.

310-05 Wadia G and Co, Rustomji Jahangir Wadia vs Dadabhoy Merwanji Dalal, Mulla and M.

654-07 Kanga and P, Sohrab Pestonji vs Mariambibi, F P Pavri.

528-01. Payne and Co. Jamnadas Hurdayal and others vs Ramnarayen Ramrutton and another Tyabji D and Co.

231—8411-07. Thakurdas and Co. Hormusji Ardeser Wadia vs Chundikapursad Gayadin Mulji and K.

595-07. Smetham B and Co Jug'iwandas Pranjiwandas vs Dhunjishaw Pestonji Nanavati.

894-05. Sorabji and J. Behramji Ruttonji Mehta vs Jamshedji Edulji Kasad and others Mehta and S.

12-08 Tyabji D and Co, Ladoobai widow vs Mathurabai widow, Jehangir and S.

665-05 Wadia G and Co, Bai Monghibai widow vs Morarji Villoo Bhaishanker K and G.

456-07 S A Tyabji, Ramchandra Nagabhat vs Narayen Vaijappa Bhunday Raghanaya B and M.

669-07 Jamshetji R and D Culliandas Jugmohandas vs Ebrahim Haji Ally, Mehta and S.

122-07 Thakurdas and Co, Ishwardas Mody the partnership firm vs Devchand Thackersey Jamshedji R and D.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Knight.)

After Appellate Side work is over at 3-30 p. m.

For Judgment.

738-04 Edgelow G W and Co. R N Motabhoy vs Khimji Hirji Kayani Mulla and M.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

104-07 Mulla and M Halimabai widow vs Ismail Haji Ahmed Craigie & and O.

459-07 Jehangir and S, Soonabai widow vs H N Gheesta Thakurdas and Co.

297-08 Little and Co. A Readymoney and Co. vs Vasantrao Madhavrao Bicknell M and R.

419-08 Mulla and M. Mahomed Ebrahim bin Shaikh Miya Koer vs Abdoola bin Alli Saheb Koer and another Payne and Co.

397-08 Wadia G. and Co. Cowasji Jhcagli Jehangir Mody vs. Vithaldas Soonderdas.

634-07 Edgelow G W and Co, Bai Pattabai Bapu Sajun Valinker vs Vinayak Narayan Joshi In person.

623-06 Tyabji D and Co, Nandubai widow vs Parwatibai widow, Tyabji D and Co.

368-06. Thakurdas and Co. N. C. Macleod vs Joomabhai Jan Mahomed Tyebji D and Co,

147-07. Nanu H, and Co. Shivnarayen Shrikison vs Motilal Fakirchand Thakurdas and Co.

496-07. Kanga and P. Suleman Hasam Ichekar vs Jan Mahomed Mossa Tyabji D and Co.

462-07. Thakurdas and Co. Shaik Issahin Khaliffa vs Lulivabibi and another.

213-07 Unwalla and P. Morarji Purmanand vs Hunsraj Purmanand Thakurdas and Co.

669-06 Captain and V. Fatmabai widow vs Mahomedbai Nanse Kheiraz and another Thakurdas and Co

187-07 Captain and V. Cassamalli Nensi Khairaj vs Mahomedbhai Nensi Khairaj.

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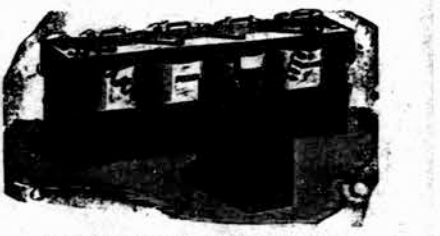

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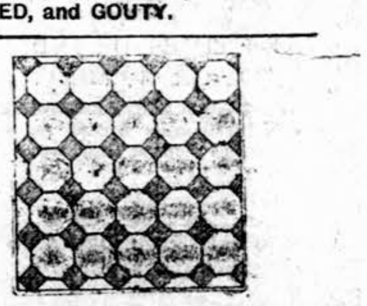

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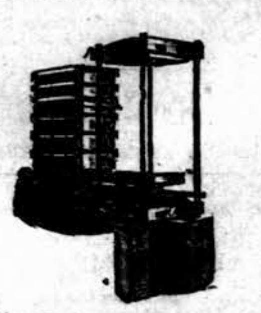

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⁂ All communications of a literary character should be addressed to THE EDITOR, and all communications regarding Advertisements and Business matters generally should be addressed to the GENERAL MANAGER. Communications should not be addressed to any individual member of the staff.

° The views of the *Bombay Gazette* on all matters are expressed in the Editorial columns. But our policy being "Fair Play to All" and in order to give our readers an idea of every shade of opinion we admit contributions and letters, expressing sentiments and thoughts on current topics which we neither endorse nor sympathise with. We deem it necessary to make this announcement as we find ourselves occasionally credited with the authorship of remarks made by others.

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The Bombay Gazette.

MONDAY, AUGUST 10, 1908.

OUR KITCHENS.

WITH all our advanced ideas on hygiene and sanitation, it is, generally speaking, only too true that the spot where our knowledge might be first applied is one too often neglected as if too mean a corner for our exalted learning, which is the Indian kitchen. The remark of a hospitable hostess famed for her cuisine probably met with the concurrence of most of her guests, though it may have caused some consternation to a few, when she announced that she never went near her kitchen because it was "such a dirty place to go into." In some stations the authorities have ruled that kitchens when erected anew must be constructed on sanitary principles; that they must be well detached from the servants' houses, the floors paved or cemented and the door frames filled in with fly-proof gauze wire. But since landlords prefer to put patch upon patch and thus stave off the evil day for reconstruction, a newly built kitchen is a rarity and these most necessary requirements for cleanliness and health are enjoyed by a few whose number will not increase until sanitary authorities condemn wholesale the blackened hovels for which a site is usually selected amidst the servants' houses and the stables. The apathy of the occupier of the Indian bungalow in respect of the culinary arrangements as provided by the landlord is certainly astonishing.

We are therefore glad to see that an advocate for the reform of this unsavoury state of affairs has appeared in the writer of an article entitled "Wanted a Modern Hercules" in the current number of the Journal of the United Service Institution, India. It contains many facts of by no means pleasant reading ; unpleasant because they are all only too true and more so because they are facts already known to most of us, who are conscious of our apathy in not insisting on better conditions for the preparation of our daily food. The writer of the article reminds us that a man who is scrupulously clean about his clothes and would never miss his daily bath will yet eat food which has been cooked "amidst shocking surroundings and in the most disgusting manner"; or a man will be most particular about the preparation of his horse's or dog's food and shew much concern about the number of flies in his stables "while in the majority of cases his own kitchen remains a veritable chamber of horrors." On the principle that *les absents sont toujours tort* the writer lays the blame for all this on our countrymen who first came to India, for not insisting that their food was prepared with that minute cleanliness so necessary for one's health, in the East. The result of this is, it is pointed out, that the Indian cook has come to regard the European as a being who will "eat anything and for whom anything is good enough." We trust that any cooks holding these views may find themselves very painfully in error. The article refers chiefly to Mess kitchens, but the truths it contains may be made applicable to all. There is no doubt that sickness and disease in this country does too frequently originate in the kitchen : and the conditions under which the bachelor's tea is prepared in the officers' quarters is the subject of many appalling stories.

The modern Hercules who is being sought for would indeed be a public benefactor could he, for instance, turn the water of Alpheus into the back premises of the refreshment rooms that are provided for the unfortunate traveller by rail in India. The hurried repast of "muttony bifshtik" is often found to be more costly afterwards than it did even at the time of paying for it. It is well known that visitors to this country and others who travel much by rail and have to subsist mainly on what is provided for them at the refreshment rooms en route, suffer a specific complaint which medical men attribute to the consumption of food prepared in unwholesome surroundings. The introduction of the dining-car must, however, have ameliorated the conditions under which these unfortunate people suffered during their peregrinations in the East. We would suggest that the best solution of the difficulties surrounding the question of Indian kitchens is to have no Indian kitchen, and in place of the present primitive arrangement of a series of wood fires, along a ledge with the smoke going anywhere, but for choice, into the nearest pot, portable cooking stoves or ranges might be used, burning coal which is found to be more economical than wood, in places not too remote from the line of railways. If a landlord cannot be induced to add a small room to a bungalow for use as a kitchen, there is often some small verandah-room that could be used for the purpose. Under these conditions there appears no reason why our kitchens in the East should not be as unobnoxious as those we are accustomed to at Home.

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A LINK WITH THE PAST. THE last link that connected the present generation in Bombay with that great philanthropist and missionary, Dr. John Wilson, who began his career in our city so long ago as 1830, is at last snapped by the death last Friday of the Rev. Dhanjibhai Navroji at the venerable age of 86. He was born at Elav near Broach in 1822 and hence his surname among Parsis was Elavia ; and from the time he was a lad of thirteen, he was under the influence of Dr. Wilson, fellowship with whom was to revolutionise his life, for within four years he was persuaded to become a Christian, giving up the religion of Zoroaster in which he was born. He was the first Parsi to become a convert to Christianity since his race had emigrated to India to avoid the necessity of conversion to any foreign religion ; and the fact of his having relinquished the ancient faith of his fathers caused a commotion within the Parsi community of 1839, the like of which has long since happily for the community, become impossible. The Parsis were much more clannish than now, and they rose as one man in protest against the conduct of Dr. Wilson who was thus undermining the faith of their sons in his school. They withdrew all their young men from his school and otherwise took steps to prevent them from being influenced by him. The elders of the community, the leaders of the Parsi Panchayet, moved the supreme Court to compel Dr. Wilson to give up young Dhanjibhai to his Parsi guardians on the plea that he was a minor incapable of judging for himself. But the Court after an animated discussion, in which the Panchayet had the best legal counsel on its side, amongst them William Howard the brilliant leader of the bar in those days, decided that Dhanjibhai being over sixteen years and six months was no longer a minor and was free to act as he liked. The Parsis were in a very excited state of mind and there were fears of a riot, and the authorities provided against this contingency. But the good sense of this law-abiding community prevailed, aided as it was by the efforts of its leaders who dissuaded it from giving vent to its feelings in any but constitutional ways. The Parsis made common cause with the Hindus and Mahomedans whose religions were also said to be in danger from missionaries, and they all combined to present what is known as the Anti-conversion Petition to Government, which in its reply declined to interfere, saying in memorable words: "the course of reason and of fair argument cannot be impeded." If the Parsis or any other community wanted help, it lay in their own hands : let them fortify the minds of their young men against the efforts of the missionaries. This was the best advise the Government could give under the circumstances, though their adverse reply was held by the petitioners to reflect the bias of the acting Governor of the day, James Farish, who had, it must be said, great sympathy for missionary work and who himself held a Bible class in the Town Hall.

Young Dhanjibhai was received into the Church on May 1, 1839, and four days later another Parsi, the late Hormasji Pestonji, followed. It was a memorable occasion, this conversion of the first two youths of the ancient Parsi community, who had boasted that for all the 1,200 years after their arrival in this country they had never given a convert to Christianity ; and Dr. Wilson preached, on baptizing them, a great sermon which he published in a book called "The doctrine of Jehovah addressed to the Parsis." Nine months hence, had Mr. Danjibhai lived he would have celebrated the seventieth anniversary of that momentous event in his life as well as in the history of the community which he then left. A few years after, in January 1843, Dhanjibhai was taken by Dr. Wilson to Scotland, and on the way they visited the Holy Land. Dr. Wilson wrote as the result of this trip to Palestine his well known book "Lands of the Bible" in which he acknowledged the help he received from his young Parsi pupil. After a course of study at the Free Church College in Scotland extending over three years he was ordained a minister at the end of 1846 by the late well known Dr. Candlish. In 1896, Dhanjibhai's jubilee of his ordination was celebrated with great eclat by missionaries and laymen alike; and again in 1906 the diamond jubilee of that remarkable event was kept with great rejoicing. He laboured zealously as a missionary at Surat and Poona and then settled down in Bombay where he did much good by his missionary work as well as teaching. It is true the high hopes expressed by Dr. Wilson at his baptism seventy years ago have not been fulfilled, because the number of Parsi converts who have followed him is particularly small ; but the indirect good of the labours of Dr. Wilson, the Rev. Dhanjibhai and others is to be sought not in the number of actual converts, but in the general reform the Parsi religion and the exclusion of its objectionable elements that have been going on chiefly on account of these labours. Mr. Dhanjibhai was throughout his career respected by all and latterly not less by Parsis, who came to acknowledge him as a sincere Christian who followed his consience in whatever he did. He has been blessed with a length of years rarely given to his fellows, and though only 18 years younger than his master, Dr. Wilson (1804-1875), he survived him a full generation. If he could have written his reminiscenes of old times especially in Bombay they would have been most interesting, for we do not think there was another intelligent man living whose memory went back as far as his.

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SPOILING BOMBAY. IT is with serious concern that we notice the manner in which building operations in Bombay are allowed to spoil one of the chief beauties of the City, its trees. Two special cases are noticeable at present, but the near past holds many similar, and some restriction should be placed on builders. The first of the two cases is in Marine Lines, where some very fine old trees have entirely disappeared to make room for the rebuilding of a house which, we are confident, without seeing the plans, will in no way be as beautiful as the trees it replaces. The second case is in the Esplanade near the Flora Fountain, where a considerable amount of unnecessary lopping has taken place. If anyone wishes to know how much damage can be done by cutting down trees he has only to go to Wodehouse Road. A few years ago there was a fine avenue there. To-day it scarcely boasts a tree. If the official whose duty it is will perform the painful task of comparing the present with a photograph of what it was there a few years ago he will probably give a little more attention to the matter of the spoliation of trees in the City. Pruning is necessary to every tree occasionally, but it can be carried too far.

MR. WYNNE, President, Railway Board, returned to Simla on Friday evening last.

THE death is reported, at Peshawar, on the 6th instant of Major F. McDowell, R.A.M.C.

THE death is reported, at Lucknow, of Lieutenant Philbrick, 8th Rajputs, of enteric fever on the 7th instant.

THE Hon'ble Mr. W. L. Harvey, C.I.E., Member for Commerce and Industry, arrived at Madras on the 8th instant.

THE result of the Calcutta Conference, regarding the Ganges bridge, will be communicated to the India Office, as the final decision rests with the Secretary of State.

BEING unable to obtain information as to where the valuables were kept, some dacoits at Busirat in Bengal, on Thursday night last set fire to an old man, roasting him alive.

SEVERAL Printing establishments in Calcutta charged with neglecting to make declarations under the Act, were before the Magistrate on the 7th instant. Some were fined Rs. 10 and others Rs. 5 each.

THE Jamalpur Mymensingh Pleaders Association passed a resolution, on Friday last expressing their deep sorrow at the sad and untimely death of Mr. Thomas White, Sub-Divisional Officer, by drowning, and conveyed their condolence to the bereaved family.

THERE was scarcely a town or village of any importance in the Punjab, says the Lahore paper, where a number of Hindu marriages were not celebrated last week, the astrologers having declared that the next eighteen months or two years would not leave a single auspicious day for a marriage according to the "Shastras." Those among high caste Hindus who could not postpone marriages so long had to celebrate them before the commencement of the inauspicious period of the "sanghat."

THE number of factories in the Madras Pesidency during the year 1907 was 123 against 100 in 1906. One new factory was brought under the Act in the Presidency town and 22 in the mofussil. The largest increase was in the Kistna District, where 14 new factories were registered in Bezwada, and one in Ellore. Three net factories were also brought under the Act in the Guntur District. The daily average number of operatives employed on factory labour rose from 43,108 in 1906 to 46,151 in 1907. The sanitary condition of the factories was generally satisfactory and the health of the operatives good.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

OTTOMAN SUBJECTS IN CHINA.

Protectorate Transferred to Germany.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

PARIS, JULY 25.

FOR a long time past Germany has pursued the policy not only of ingratiating herself with Turkey in the Near East but of posing as the friend of Islam generally. The Kaiser's visit to Morocco and his remarkable declarations on that occasion will not have been forgotten. The end which Germany has held in view throughout has been to obtain the Protectorate over Turkish subjects wherever it is entrusted to a foreign Power. As regards Ottoman subjects in China, Germany's efforts have just been crowned with success. Steps have also been taken to obtain the Protectorate in Siam and to secure the same influence in Abyssinia, but Germany's desires in those two quarters have not yet been acceded to. The French Protectorate of Ottoman subjects in China dates from the Capitulations of 1515 in the time of Francois I. and of 1740 obtained by the Marquis de Villeneuve then French Ambassador in Constantinople. At the present time there are very few Turks in China, and the loss of the Protectorate is a matter of no consequence for France. But the French Government certainly was entitled to take exception to the manner in which the transfer of the Protectorate from France to Germany was effected. The Porte, however, had not even the courtesy to inform France officially of the step being taken and to make some acknowledgment of the services rendered by France to the Ottoman Government in this matter. The whole business is significant as a fresh example of the sort of tutelage which Germany is gradually endeavouring to acquire over the whole Musulman world. Abdul Hamid on his side is constantly seeking to confirm and extend his own influence and power as Khalif over the most distant branches of Islam. There is no doubt that Pan-Islamism has become a serious fact to be watched and reckoned with as much as Pan-Germanism or Pan-Slavism, and it is felt that the development of these movements would be full of menace for the maintenance of the world's peace. The Paris paper "Le Journal" observes that although there are few Turks in China there are some 80 millions of Musulmans there, whose numbers are constantly increasing. In fact the progress of Mahomedanism in China is one of the most important factors in its evolution. What a force to be placed at the service of the Power whose prestige will be enhanced by the delegation of the Khalif, the head of Islam ! It is not the first time, the journal adds, that Germany shows with what skill she takes advantage of great moral influences for promoting the most material of policies.

PRESIDENT FALLIERES' NORTHERN TOUR.

President Fallieres has received a very cordial welcome from the Danish Royal family and the people of Copenhagen. The voyages abroad of the President of the French Republic are not regarded as possessing any great political consequence. Democratic jealousy hedges him with so many restrictions as to deprive him of the smallest initiative in foreign or domestic affairs, and this position M. Fallieres has frankly accepted from the outset. Ex-President Loubet was of different mould and succeeded in impressing his personality upon the Ministers who would have reduced him to a mere cipher or figurehead as they did Casimir Perier who resigned the Presidency in consequence. Loubet resisted and finally crushed the Nationalist conspiracy that was so near gaining the upper hand in France and for this he will ever be revered by all true Republicans. M. Loubet, it may be added, was of higher social standing than his successor in the Presidency.

GERMAN ATTACKS ON FRANCE.

The Chauvinist and reactionary section of the German press continues its campaign against France on the Moroccan question, notwithstanding the repeated assurances given by the French Government in regard to its policy in Morocco. M. Pichon lately pointed out that General d'Amade had retired from Asemmur and had been instructed to withdraw from the district of the Um-er-Rebia and to fall back upon his base of operations. The German Government was further assured that the troops of Abdul Aziz in proceeding to Marakesh would not be allowed to march through the territory occupied by the French and also that Casablanca and the surrounding country would not be occupied longer than was absolutely necessary. Nevertheless the German papers persistently insinuate that the official representatives of France in Morocco are not carrying out the declared policy of the French Government. It is even declared that mistrust of France is universal in Germany and that the official policy of the German Government is contrary to public feeling throughout nearly the whole of Germany. These outbursts are rebuked both by the semi-official press and by the Socialist organs, although not quite from the same standpoint. The "North German Gazette" appeals for confidence in the ability and desire of the Government to protect German interests and condemns unreasonable distrust of French assurances, while the Socialist "Vorwarts" deplores the growth of a Chauvinistic spirit among certain classes of the German population, to protest against which three mass meetings are being organised by the Social Democrats. It must be observed that the frothy utterances of the Chauvinistic press are always dealt with rather tenderly than otherwise by the German Government, seeing that these papers represent the view of many of its Conservative supporters in the Reischstag. For the most part the Government may be said to hold these war dogs of the press in leash, but is ready enough to let them loose whenever it may serve Prince Bulow's purpose to excite national feeling on any particular question.

REDUCTION OF FRENCH FORCES IN MOROCCO.

France certainly appears solicitous, if not anxious, to deprive Germany of any pretext for offence in regard to Moroccan affairs, since in addition to the assurances mentioned above as having been given to the German Government, it is now announced that General d'Amade has been instructed to send back to Algeria two battalions of troops, one belonging to the Foreign Legion, the other to the First Regiment of Tirailleurs. In Ministerial quarters this reduction is represented as being due both to military and financial considerations and is not to be regarded in any way as indicating a change of policy on the part of the French Government. Order having been restored in the Shawia country the full force required during the work of pacification in that district is no longer necessary. Abdul Aziz has not yet reached Marakesh. We only hear that he is marching slowly towards that place which is an important point for him to secure possession of. But the old complaint of Abdul's want of energy is again heard. Perhaps the possession of more money would put more spirit into him. As it is, there is little doubt that what is called his army is badly provided and most irregularly paid. In a recent communication to his envoys in Berlin, Mulai Hafid is stated to have promised his German friends and supporters that if they will continue and give him their confidence, "he and Allah will reward them." He also intimates that what he describes as the great war will soon begin and that he will shortly place in Germany large orders for weapons and tents. The issue of this Morocco imbroglio remains as dark as ever, but I do not think that the omens will have any comfortable meaning for France who is meanwhile incurring heavy expense and not allowed a free hand. Should Abdul Aziz and Mulai Hafid fight to a finish the victor is bound to proclaim a policy of fanaticism and of anti-European interference, or fresh tribal disturbance will ensue with the result of anarchy more pronounced and more dangerous to Europeans than ever. It is not at all unlikely that such a crisis may not find the European Powers in perfect accord.

RELEASE OF MR. CLARK-KENNEDY.

Mr. Clark-Kennedy who was recently kidnapped by the Moors and carried off to ransom has been released by his captors. Accompanied by his interpreter he was conducted to Tetuan by an escort of five Hafidist soldiers and was received at the gate of the town by the native authorities.

THE EULENBURG CASE.

The Doctors having declared Prince Philip Eulenburg to be physically "incapable" of following the legal proceedings against him and of conducting his defence, the trial of his case has been adjourned indefinitely on the motion made by the Public Prosecutor to that effect.

The Prince himself implored the Court to allow the case to proceed, but his appeal was over-ruled on the advice of the medical experts. He was accordingly remanded back to the police ward of the Charite Hospital until he may recover enough strength to undergo a fresh trial. Many people believe, however, that the proceedings will never he renewed. Public opinion, in fact, is now generally in favour of allowing the whole of this unsavoury matter to sink into oblivion,—considering that the case has only been partly heard and that if it were decided later that the accused was fit to take his trial, the proceedings would have to be begun again from the very beginning. The bare thought of the recapitulation of that portion of the nauseating evidence, the hearing of which has already occupied the Court for a period of 18 days, is insupportable. Profound relief is therefore felt at the indefinite adjournment of the trial. Prince Eulenburg is a ruined man—his career is broken and he is stricken with what may be a mortal illness. Nobody wishes to hear any more about him or of the misdeeds of which he stands accused.

THE CONQUEST OF THE AIR.

The German hopes of aerial supremacy which became so inflated owing to the success of Count Zeppelin's first cruise in his new airship have collapsed considerably since the failure of the Count's attempt to fulfil the Government's day and night test. Confidence is still expressed in the Count's ultimate and complete success in overcoming the difficulties at present confronting him, but the enthusiasm of a fortnight ago among the German public has suddenly calmed down and the anticipation of the early establishment of lines of aerial airships *de luxe* has vanished "like the baseless fabric of a vision" that it was. The repairs to the damaged airship will take at least a fortnight but for refilling the craft with the requisite amount of gas, three thousand separate cylinders each holding 132 lbs. will have to be transported to Grieshein and Augsburg and thence back to Friedrichshafen. This will take a considerably longer time.

CONSTITUTIONALISM IN TURKEY.

The wave of Musulman constitutionalism seems to have spread from Persia in the Middle East to Turkey in the Near East. The appearance of the Young Turkey party in Macedonia as an active militant organisation demanding from the Sultan constitutional liberties and guarantees for the Ottoman Empire and carrying on a successful propaganda in the army with that object, has greatly complicated the already deplorable state of affairs in that province, and threatens moreover to affect the whole Turkish situation in the gravest possible manner. No doubt the germs of this movement have been latent since the time of the unfortunate Midhat Pacha who fell a victim to his liberal aspirations, suffering the fate of would-be reformers who came before their time. There have been secret societies and meetings but nothing overt was attempted, the Government was too strong and kept too strict a watch upon these subterranean plottings. Now, however, the Young Turks have come into the open taking advantage, no doubt, of the growing weakness of the Turkish executive in all departments of the State and the widespread disaffection prevalent in the army, one of the finest in the world in regard to its military qualities, but thoroughly discouraged owing to its infamous treatment by a corrupt administration. The men are underfed, most irregularly paid and clad in more or less ragged uniforms.

(Concluded on page 8.)

THE TURKISH REFORMATION.

ARREST OF CAMARILLA MINISTERS.

Young Turks at Tabriz.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, AUGUST 7.

Advices from Constantinople state that Riza Pasha, ex-Minister for War, and all the prominent officials in the Palace at Camarilla have been arrested.

The ex-Chamberlain, Raghib Pasha, resisted being arrested and fired on the police from the window of his house. He was ultimately secured.

The Sultan received the members of the Diplomatic Corps to-day and reiterated his resolve to maintain the Constitution, which was his own work.

LATER.

A telegram from St. Petersburg states that the Young Turks have arrived in Tabriz and are carrying on a propaganda for the unification of the Mussulman States under a Liberal Constitution.

The "Daily Telegraph" publishes a telegram from Teheran reporting that a rumour is current there, that the people of Tabriz have declared themselves Turkish subjects.

LONDON, AUGUST 7.

The Persian merchants at Teheran, who recently took refuge in the Turkish Embassy, have been forced to leave it.

LONDON, AUGUST 8.

The correspondent of the "Daily News" in Constantinople states that, in the course of an interview, Sheikh-ul-Islam, who was hitherto supposed to be opposed to progress, declared that the Sultan had been preparing for the Constitution for many years by 'educating the people.

He was certain of the permanence of the Constitution, under which all would have equal rights. He asked England and the people of the West to give Turkey a fair trial.

LONDON, AUGUST 9.

The Young Turks have ejected from Macedonia with violence and contumely Mussafi Pacha, the president of the Commission for surveying the Novi Bazar railway, projected by Austria. The people rushed to the railway station spat in the Pacha's face and tore off his epaulettes.

THE LAMBETH CONFERENCE.

Result of the Pan-Anglican Discussions.

THE RE-MARRIAGE OF INNOCENT DIVORCEES.

LONDON, AUGUST 8.

An Encyclical has been published epitomizing the results of the Pan-Anglican Conference at Lambeth which has just concluded, together with seventy-eight resolutions passed by the Anglican Bishops who declare the Churche's attitude on a number of points.

They condemn the artificial restriction of families and the re-marriage of the innocent party in a divorce suit, in a resolution which was adopted by 87 votes against 84. They also urge the practical training of native clergy for mission work and the adoption of native marriages when they are life-long and exclusive.

THE MILE-END SCANDALS.

Guardians Convicted.

AN EXPENSIVE TRIAL.

LONDON, AUGUST 8.

After a trial lasting for twenty days, all of the Mile-End Guardians charged in connection with the Poor Law Scandal have been found guilty.

Alderman Hirst, who has thrice been Mayor of Stepney, has been sentenced to two years' imprisonment, and the others to terms of imprisonment varying from six to fifteen months, and to fines of from £25 to £250.

It is estimated that the trial has cost £12,000. The Attorney-General and the Solicitor-General led the prosecution.

ROYAL REVIEW OF THE FLEET.

Visit to Lord Charles Beresford.

LONDON, AUGUST 7.

Their Majesties the King and Queen, accompanied by their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales, reviewed the Channel Fleet at Portland to-day. The scene was a most brilliant one.

The Royal party had lunch with Lord Charles Beresford.

THE WRIGHT AIRSHIP.

Successful Trial.

LONDON, AUGUST 9.

Mr. Wright, the American aeroplanist, has flown a distance of 3 1/2 kilometres in 106 seconds in his airship at Lemans in France.

THE AMERICAN FLEET.

Arrival at Auckland.

LONDON, AUGUST 9.

The American battleship fleet has arrived at Auckland.

MACEDONIAN REFORMS.

The Anglo-Russian Attitude.

SLIGHT DELAY DESIRABLE.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, AUGUST 8.

Russia has communicated to the Powers the Anglo-Russian reform scheme in regard to Macedonia, but only for their information.

Russia considers that, in view of events in Turkey, the Powers should defer any action implying distrust of the Sultan's wish to carry out the reforms.

The communication adds that Russia will follow attentively and sympathetically Turkey's efforts to assure the working of the new régime and will abstain from interference; but if the Sultan's measures are without result, the Powers must resume the work of reform.

LATER.

Great Britain will follow, for the reasons indicated in the Russian Note to the Powers on Macedonian reform, the same course in regard to the British proposals for the creation of a Macedonian mobile force.

JULY TRADE RETURNS.

Heavy Decrease in Cotton Exports.

LONDON, AUGUST 8.

The Trade Returns for July show decreases of £5,434,739 in imports and of £6,746,606 in Exports. Exports of cotton show a diminution of £2,382,340.

THE MANITOBAN HARVEST.

LONDON, AUGUST 8.

Harvesting has begun in Manitoba.

The yield is estimated at from 100,000,000 to 120,000,000 bushels.

ARMSTRONGS ISSUE FRESH CAPITAL.

A Million for the Japanese Extension.

LONDON, AUGUST 8.

Armstrongs are issuing £1,000,000 of Four Per Cent. debentures at 102 1/2, for the extension of their business in Italy and Japan.

GOVERNOR FOR BERMUDA.

General Kitchener Appointed.

LONDON, AUGUST 7.

General Sir Frederick Walter Kitchener has been appointed Governor of Bermuda.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, AUGUST 9.

The announcement in Reuter's telegrams that General Walter Kitchener has been appointed Governor of Bermudas may be taken, says the "Pioneer," as implying that the present Governor, General Wodehouse is to be relieved with a view to his succeeding to the vacancy on the Indian establishment when Sir Archibald Hunter retires at the end of October. It has been known for some time past that the selection had been narrowed down to Sir Bruce Hamilton and General Wodehouse, and the latter officer has apparently been chosen by the War Office.

CRICKET.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, AUGUST 8.

Hampshire has beaten Kent at Canterbury by one wicket.

Gloucester has beaten Warwick at Birmingham by 60 runs.

Playing at the Oval, Surrey beat Middlesex by an innings and 29 runs.

Worcester beat Lancashire at Worcester by nine wickets.

The matches between Essex and Sussex and Leicester and Derby were drawn.

OBITUARY.

LONDON, AUGUST 8.

The death is announced of the well-known Italian statesman, the Marquis di Rudini.

[Antonio Starrabba, Marquis Di Rudini, Italian statesman, was born at Palermo on April 6, 1839. He was barely twenty when he filled the post of Syndic at Palermo. A desperate separatist movement opposed the Government of Victor Emmanuel, and by its determined action kept it in check. Thanks to his resolute action and admirable coolness Di Rudni triumphed over it without causing too great a shock to humanitarian principles. That action was the origin of Di Rudini's political fame. In 1869 General Menabrea entrusted him with the "portfolio"—Italian diplomatie style—of Minister of the Interior, in a combination of interests which, however, proved ephemeral. Then began for the ex-Syndic a long period of inaction, which he certainly might have shortened had he been less scrupulous in acting up to the letter of his conviction. He did not again attain to power till 1891, after the fall of the first Crispi Administration. The history of the Di Rudini Cabinet, which lasted some fifteen months, must be well remembered by all who took an interest in foreign politics. We need not recapitulate its varying incidents. The Marquis had always been favourable to the Triple Alliance; indeed he was not slow to renew it in 1891; but he had officially declared that the adherence of his country to that political combination was not intended to exclude satisfactory engagements between Italy and France. There could be no doubt as to his sincerity. A staunch advocate of a system of economy, he was in favour of a reduction in military expenses, having, on one occasion, resolutely proposed the suppression of two army corps; but King Humbert was opposed to the idea, and Di Rudini's proposal was negatived by a large majority. He resigned his post of Minister with dignity. Four years later, 1896, he again became Premier and Foreign Minister, continuing to do so till 1898.]

THE MAILS.

ADEN, AUGUST 9.

The P. and O. S. N. Co's. s.s. "Oceana" with the English Mails of 31st ultimo left here for Bombay at 1 p. m. to-day.

The Bombay Mails of the 25th ultimo, arrived at Brindisi on the evening of the 6th instant.

ANARCHY IN INDIA.

Tinnevelly Riot Cases.

THIRTY WITNESSES EXAMINED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, AUGUST 8.

In the Tinnevelly riot cases, from yesterday till lunch to-day thirty witnesses were examined for the defence, the Rev. Dr. William Skinner being among those examined yesterday. Dr. Skinner spoke to Loganatha Iyer's character as a student.

Arabindo Ghose Defence Fund.

CALCUTTA, AUGUST 8.

The Arabindo Ghose Defence Fund now amounts to Rs. 24,000.

The Manicktola Bomb Case.

TWO ACCUSED ACQUITTED.

CALCUTTA, AUGUST 8.

Motilal Bose and Bijoyratna Sen, the two in the Harrison Road Bomb case who were unanimously acquitted by the Jury, yesterday were finally discharged by the Alipore Magistrate to-day.

Kanknarra Outrage.

MR. CAMPSIE'S DEPARTURE.

CALCUTTA, AUGUST 8.

Mr. Campsie, the victim of the Kanknara outrage, will leave India for Dundee on the 18th instant, on board the "City of London."

SEDITION IN INDIA.

Ethiraj's Case.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, AUGUST 7.

At the Egmore Police Court, before Mr F. D. Bird, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Ethiraj Surendranath Arya, who stands committed to the High Court Sessions on a charge of sedition, was produced for the purpose of recording further evidence against him under Section 219, Criminal Procedure Code.

Mr. Venkatranga Rao, M.A., Secretary, Landholders' Association, deposed to having attended the public meeting held on South Beach on 3rd May last to celebrate Sivaji's birthday. Accused said: "People should be united, and that by union they could achieve their national regeneration." In illustration of the last sentiment, accused said: "If all the three hundred millions of Hindus were to spit, foreigners would be drowned in an ocean of saliva," or some such thing.

THE SWADESHI MOVEMENT.

Anniversary Meeting.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, AUGUST 8.

The Boycott Anniversary meetings were held in various towns in the Bengal and Assam provinces, the Swadeshi vow being renewed everywhere, and the meetings closing with the shouting of "Bande Mataram." No disturbance occurred anywhere.

Owing to yesterday being "Boycott" day, there was no issue of the "Bande Mataram" this morning.

LATER.

The celebration of "Boycott" day, on which the Swadeshi Boycott Resolution was passed at the famous meeting in the Calcutta Town Hall on August 7, 1905, passed off quietly in Calcutta yesterday.

The chief event of the day was the immense meeting in Greer Park, at which Mr. Ghaznavi presided.

Messrs. Surendranath Banerjee and Babu Bepin Chandra Pal delivered speeches, and the Swadeshi vow was renewed. The following resolution was also adopted:—"That the inhabitants of Calcutta and its suburbs, in public meeting assembled, desire to commemorate the 7th August as the day on which the agitation against the Partition of Bengal started, supported by the Swadeshi Boycott movement, and in commemorating this day the meeting once again renews the Swadeshi vow, and the meeting further resolves to continue the agitation against the Partition, with a view to its withdrawal or modification."

Bepin Chandra Pal, in his address to the meeting, said that, at the request of his friends, he would very soon be going to foreign lands to place before the world the grievances of the people of India. The eyes of the whole world were on them, and it was their duty to place before the world their aims and desires: they should let the world know that India possessed civilization and learning, too. The fate of Hindustan depended solely upon Swadeshi in boycott; it taught them abstinence, and it was a passive resistance.

The "Empire" says that, after the Boycott Meeting in Greer Park was over last evening, stone-throwing was indulged in.

A few Police officers were hit, but no injury resulted. Mr. Halliday, Police Commissioner, had a narrow escape.

ALLAHABAD, AUGUST 9.

The latest reports show that a few stones were thrown at the police in the Boycott meeting in Calcutta, otherwise the anniversary passed off without incident.

A NEW silk committee has been appointed, with Mr. Gourlay, Director of Agriculture, Bengal, as President and four silkmen from Berhampore, as members, and Mr. A. C. Ghose as Sericultural Superintendent. It is hoped that the new committee will be able to devise something practical in the way of distributing guaranteed seed free from disease.

MAHOMEDAN CONFERENCE.

Municipal and Educational Questions.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, AUGUST 9.

A representative Conference of Mahomedans of the Deccan was held here this afternoon at the Anjuman Hall to discuss some important municipal and educational questions affecting the Mahomedans of the Province. There were present delegates from Nasik, Khandesh, Satara, Sholapur, Belgaum, Dharwar, Mahableshwar, and all other Deccan districts besides all the eminent Mahomedans of Poona. The Hall was overcrowded, there being more than two thousand visitors present.

H. H. the Aga Khan, who was to have presided, sent a letter of apology for his inability to attend, but wishing very success to the Conference.

Khan Bahadur Sirdar Mir Ghiasuddin Kazi of Nasik was voted to the Chair.

The Chairman in his opening speech explained the object of the Conference and called upon Moulvi Rafiuddin Ahmed, Barrister, Secretary of the Conference, to move the following resolution, which stood in his name:—That this Conference of Mahomedans of the Deccan puts on record its deep sense of gratitude to the Government of Bombay for their recent resolutions announcing the further extension of the elective system in district municipalities and welcoming their desire to secure the representation of those classes who are at present unable to elect their own candidates by nomination and rearrangement of wards, and begs to submit its deep conviction, based upon experience of 25 years, that the present system of election is absolutely disastrous to the interests of the Mahomedan community; that the measures contemplated by Government for the protection of Mahomedan minority are altogether inadequate for the end in view; and that in the opinion of this Conference nothing but community representation will ever remedy the fatal defects in the present elective system or enable Mahomedans to take their proper share in self-government. Further the Conference begs to draw the attention of the Government to the following sentence in the reply of H. E. the Viceroy to the Mahomedan deputation that waited upon him in 1906—"The pith of your address, as I understand it, is a claim that in any system of representation, whether it affects a municipality, district board or Legislative Council in which it is proposed to introduce or increase an electoral organisation the Mahomedan community should be represented as a community. I am entirely in accord with you." And begs to point out that the methods by which the local Government proposed to safeguard the interests of Mahomedans can hardly be considered as consistent with the spirit of the reply of the great Viceroy to the Mahomedan national deputation.

In proposing the resolution, Moulvi Rafiuddin Ahmed said: "Twenty-five years ago when the Local Self-Government Act of Lord Ripon came into existence he remembered to have taken part at a meeting of Mahomedan citizens of Poona which sent a memorial to the Government condemning the municipal elective system and praying for communal representation. On that occasion Government officials advised the Moslems not to condemn any system without a fair trial. A quarter of a century had passed, and though the Moslems had grown wiser they had also become sadder during their patient trial. What was the state of the Mahomedans in the Deccan? Not a single Mahomedan was elected to the Municipality in Poona and none had been elected at Ahmednagar, Dhulia, Surat and other important towns. So long as the system continued it was hopeless for any Moslem to be elected in those towns. The Mahomedan deputation to the Viceroy therefore laid the greatest stress upon the subject of municipal representation as it affected the health, comfort, education and even the religious concerns of their people. The Viceroy expressed his complete accord with the modest prayer of the deputation, and it was a painful surprise to the whole Community to find that the Local Government could not see their way to grant their most reasonable request. Government mentioned in a resolution that communal representation would intensify sectional animosities. He thought, and most people would agree with him, that it was the present system which was daily increasing jealousies between the two great Indian Communities. Communal representation was the only remedy which would first reduce and eventually remove altogether the existing racial enmity, because it would considerably diminish the causes of friction between the communities. In the Punjab there was already in existence the system of communal representation which was working most smoothly. In Cyprus also the Christians and Mahomedans elected their respective representatives in their Council, and the result was satisfactory. In conclusion, he begged the local Government to revise their judgment and satisfy the modest aspirations of the historical community."

Mir Enayatulla Khan, the Kazi of Ahmednagar, seconded the resolution, which was unanimously passed.

The Conference then discussed other questions.

DACOIT AT DACCA.

A Student Arrested.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, AUGUST 7.

A Dacca telegram to the "Empire," dated to-day, says Prionath Dutta, a student of the Edward Institution, Mymensingh, was arrested and brought here last evening, the suspicion being that he is one of the dacoits in the famous Barra case. He was suspected, as a washerman's mark on his clothes resembled that on the cloth found by the police at the place of occurrence. He is in the lock-up.

THE COMMERCIAL BANK.

Voluntary Winding Up.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, AUGUST 9.

A letter has been addressed to the shareholders of the Commercial Bank of India, by the Directors, and published in this morning's "Statesman," announcing that it has been decided to close the Bank's doors, and suspend its business, with a view to its being placed immediately in liquidation.

The downfall of the Bank is attributed to the lock up of its chief assets, which may now be realised gradually, in accordance with Messrs. Lovelock and Lewis' recommendation, and out of which, it is hoped, a surplus will be left for distribution among the shareholders, after payment to the creditors in full.

LATER,

The Directors of the Commercial Bank of India, Limited, in their letter to their Shareholders, say that it was incumbent on them to take the course they have and to invite attention to the following resolutions which will be submitted at the extraordinary general meeting to be held at 11-30 a.m. at 51, Fairlie Place, on the 22nd instant:—

(1) That it has been proved to the satisfaction of this meeting that the Company cannot, by reason of its liabilities, continue its business, and that it is advisable to wind up the same, and accordingly that the Company be wound up voluntarily;

(2) That Messrs. E. E. Mengens, G. P. Nelson and H. W. Hailes (members of Messrs. Mengens, King and Simson, Chartered Accountants) hereby are appointed jointly and severally liquidators for the purpose of such winding up.

The third resolution will empower the liquidators to apply, in the name and on behalf of the Company, to the High Court for the liquidation order subject to the supervision of the Court.

The fourth resolution empowers liquidators to retain the services of such officers, agents, managers, clerks, peons, and other servants of the Company and for such period as may in the opinion of the liquidators be reasonably required for the efficient conduct of the winding, and to pay them such salaries as the liquidators shall think fit, and to accept resignations of or to dismiss any of such persons and to engage others in their places as often as need shall require. That the remuneration of the liquidators jointly for their services in the winding up, inclusive of the employment of their own staff, but exclusive of all salaries aforesaid, commissions or brokerage (if any) to third person on sales of the Company's properties and of all other expenses and disbursements be and the same is hereby fixed at a sum equal to two per cent., or the amount of assets realised in the liquidation and 2 per cent. on amount of assets distributed among unsecured creditors and members of the Company.

This was determined at a special meeting of Directors held at the residence of Mr. Eardley Norton, Chairman of the Board, on the 6th August, when the Chairman intimated that according to his view liquidation was inevitable, and he recommended that the Bank ought to close its doors, and simultaneously, as far as practicable, and issue a circular to the shareholders convening an extraordinary general meeting for the 22nd instant.

Messrs. Lovelock and Lewes' report on the state of the bank was:—(1.) That it is essential to make good a net deficiency in the reserve of Rs. 11,58,723-3-6. (2.) Only two courses are open (a) further reduction of capital and (b) liquidation, the latter being unhesitatingly recommended for adoption, voluntary liquidation being preferable. They gave this with great reluctance but without hesitation. "Public confidence would seem to us to have been too rudely shaken by the past history of the Bank by the capital already lost which can only be restored by further sweeping reduction of capital. Without that confidence there seems us no hope of retreiving the situation. In our opinion creditors' and shareholders' interests would now best be consulted by the Bank going into voluntary liquidation as soon as possible."

THE GANGES BRIDGE COMMITTEE.

Names of Members.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, AUGUST 9.

The Committee of Experts which is to assemble at once to consider the best site from an engineering point of view for the bridging of the Lower Ganges will consist of Mr, Palmer, Chief Engineer, Calcutta Port Trust; Mr. English, Public Works Secretary, Bengal; Mr. Johns, Chief Engineer, Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway; Mr. Adam, Senior Government Inspector of Railways, Calcutta and Mr. Gales, Chief Engineer, Coonoor and Ootacamund Railway, who built the bridge at Allahabad.

THE DOUBLE MURDER AT ALLAHABAD.

Appeal Hearing.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, AUGUST 9.

Sir George Knox and Mr. Justice Griffin commenced the hearing of the appeals of Sultan Khan Thakur Prasad Kanahiyo and Sarju who were convicted by the Sessions Judge of Allahabad of the murder of Mussamat Kastoria and Mussamat Sona in the City of Allahabad on 13th March at about 1 p. m. Babu Badri Prasad who was an Honorary Magistrate and Vice-Chairman of the Municipal Board at Allahabad had been tried for abetment of the same murder and acquitted by the learned Sessions Judge, Allahabad, on 18th of July last. The hearing of the case was adjourned to the next sitting of the Court.

The case excited great local interest and a large crowd was present at the hearing.

INDIA AND TARIFF REFORM.

Letter from the Hon'ble Mr. Webb.

The following letter has been addressed to all Chambers of Commerce in India by the Hon'ble Mr. de P. Webb:—

Dear Sir,—With reference to my letter to you of the 15th instant, enquiring if the majority of your Members were in favour of an active policy in the direction of Fiscal Autonomy for India, may I add that this subject was discussed in Calcutta on the 4th January 1905 at the First Conference of Indian and Ceylon Chambers of Commerce on a motion introduced by the Hon. Mr. Armstrong (Bombay) and that the following resolution was eventually adopted:—

That this Conference is of opinion that the Governments of India and Ceylon should not enter into any arrangement with the United Kingdom or the Colonies which might affect our freedom of action in trade matters, without first consulting the commercial community as here represented.

This was unanimously adopted by the Bengal, Bombay, Ceylon, Coconada, Karachi, Madras and Upper India Chambers of Commerce.

This very important step in the direction of Fiscal Autonomy met, I believe, with the entire approval of the whole mercantile opinion of this Continent—Indian as well as Anglo-Indian. The precise difference between this resolution and the policy which I submit that it is to the best interests of this country now to adopt, is that Government should not only consult representative commercial bodies, but that Government should take no action with regard to our Tariff without first obtaining the approval or sanction of the mass of mercantile opinion in India, Burmah and Ceylon.

Karachi, July 15.

Dear Sir,—It is now recognised on all hands that the movement in favour of Tariff Reform is making rapid strides in Great Britain. Not only is this fact clearly revealed in the results of recent bye-elections but several prominent leaders of public thought have at length openly declared their belief in the necessity for modifying and broadening the base of Great Britain's existing Customs Tariff. This possibility has long been foreseen by students of the world's economics and now that the commerce and shipping of the United Kingdom are involved in a serious depression it seems probable that public opinion at Home will ripen very rapidly and that we shall before long see a marked and widespread demand from the people of Great Britain for some fiscal legislation calculated to relieve the present position and to enable Britain's traders in all departments once more to go ahead with their accustomed confidence and success.

The directions in which the tariff of the United Kingdom will probably be modified may be gauged by a study of last year' Imperial Conference at London. Without exception Britain's statesmen from over the seas urged the adoption by the whole Empire of a commercial policy whereby each section of the Empire would derive some benefit from the fact that it "was" a portion of the British Empire. At present Great Britain's Customs' Tariff (the heaviest of its kind in the world) is so arranged that the revenues levied thereunder are wholly paid by British interests. Nobody will seriously contend that this Tariff is incapable of improvement or that it represents the summit and climax of British statesmanship, applicable now and always,—no matter what conditions or developments the world may present. This being so, it is probable that the first change will be in the direction of an effort to throw some portion of the burden of British taxation on to the manufacturers and producers of Foreign Nations, and at the same time to stimulate the production within the Empire of those commodities which the Empire is very well able to yield but for which Great Britain at present very largely depends upon Foreign supplies and Foreign good-will.

Whatever change may be made, it is quite obvious that Indian commercial interests must be involved either by the action of Great Britain herself, or by the responding actions of Foreign Nations, and it therefore behoves the commercial world of this great Dependency at once to study the problem with a view to determining at an early date the line of policy which India in her own interests ought forthwith to adopt. In order to aid in this investigation I have just written a book: "India and the Empire." (Published by Messrs. Longmans Green and Co.), of which I now take the liberty of sending you a copy. I do not expect everybody to agree entirely with the principles laid down therein or the policy advocated, but that the arguments advanced in the book have commanded an unusually extended measure of support, you will perceive from the extracts from Lord Milner and Lord Curzon's speeches and from the quotations from many of the leading organs of the British Press, of which I enclose copies herewith.

Whatever trade policy we eventually adopt, the first point for which, I submit, it is in the interest of the commercial communities of this country to strive is that Government shall take no action, or commit this country in any way whatever without first consulting and obtaining the approval of representative commercial opinion. It is imperative that Indian interests should not be relegated to so subordinate a position as the enclosed copy of Lord Curzon's letter of the 29th May, 1908, to the "Times," reveals. In short, we must first aim at Fiscal Autonomy. With this right secured, it will then remain for the various trading communities to decide in what way the trade of India shall be directly taxed in order to yield its fair quota towards the revenue necessary for the proper protection and development of the country as a whole.

I beg you will do me the favour of laying this letter before the Members of your Chamber for their consideration. These are the days of big Empires and not of little States, and if we desire to continue to lay claim to rank with the former, then it is necessary that we should give a little time to the study of the whole question of commercial taxation, with the object of forging one world-wide trade policy of mutual preference for British products that will, whilst yielding a revenue adequate for the proper naval and military defence of the Empire, at the same time afford the most effective stimulus to those commercial developments upon the rapid growth of which the continued success of the Empire, as the most advanced exponent of civilisation in its highest forms, in the main depends.

What I now want to know is:—Are the majority of your Members in favour of an active policy in the direction of Fiscal Autonomy for India? That is the first step. As this information will be of the greatest value to me in the preparation of a second edition of "India and the Empire," and indeed to everybody who is studying the great problem of the Federation of the British Empire, I shall esteem it a very great favour if you can be so kind as to assist me in measuring the state of public opinion on this subject.—I beg, &c.

M. de P. WEBB.

THE question of improving the Vizagapatam Harbour is under discussion between the Governments of India and Madras.

NEWS LATER THAN THE MAIL.

RIFLE SHOOTING.

King's Prize won by a Scotsman.

London, July 26.

The shooting for the King's Prize in connection with the National Rifle Association's meeting at Bisley was concluded yesterday, the winner being Private Gray, of the 5th Scottish Rifles, with a score of 325. He is 21 years of age, and the present was his first appearance at Bisley. Sergeant Nodbury was second with a score of 221, and Sergeant H. Ommunsden was third with a score of 320. Sergeant Green (Australia), who qualified for the second stage with a score of 95 after a tie, was fifthy-eighth, his score being 305, He won a badge and £10. Sergeant Green, with a score of 198, is included in the King's Hundred.

Colonel G. C. Gibbs, of the Gloucestershire Royal Engineers, scored 57 successive bull's-eyes in the Candeo Cup competition at Bisley yesterday.

Irish Universities Bill.

MR. BIRRELL WITHDRAWS A CONCESSION.

DISAPPOINTMENT OF MR. J. REDMOND.

London, July 25.

In the House of Commons the Irish Universities Bill was taken past the report stage. The Nonconformists vainly endeavoured to compel students of affiliated institutions to complete two academical years in a constituent college of the University of Dublin or the University of Belfast before obtaining a degree.

Mr. Birrell, Chief Secretary for Ireland, agreed to omit the concession given in Committee, which allowed the erection from private funds of chapels within the precincts of the constituent colleges.

Mr. John Redmond, Leader of the Irish Nationalists, deeply regretted Mr. Birrell's action in withdrawing the concession.

The Newfoundland Fisheries.

THE ANGLO-AMERICAN MODUS VIVENDI.

Reuter's correspondent at Washington states that America and Great Britain have agreed to extend the Newfoundland fisheries modus vivendi pending the settlement of the dispute by the International Arbitration Court at The Hague.

Accident at Sea.

STEAMER STRIKES WRECKAGE.

Advices from Durban state that the steamer Invertay, bound from New York to Auckland, struck some wreckage off Cape Agulhas, the most southerly point of Africa. The Invertay, which was badly damaged, is now discharging part of her cargo.

THE UNITED PROVINCES.

Famine Report for June.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LUCKNOW, AUGUST 8.

The Famine Report for the month of June, in the United Provinces, says that the monsoon burst over the Himalayas and the submontane districts from the 15th to the 20th June, and that there were almost everywhere showers at the end of the month sufficient to freshen up the sugarcane fields and to enable ploughing to be done by the middle of July.

There has been good rain everywhere, and there is a prospect of an excellent autumn harvest.

The hot weather crops have given a good outturn, and mangoes continued to supplement the food of the people. Prices have more or less remained stationary.

The imports continued to decrease, but exports also fell off considerably. The net excess of imports over exports rose to 19,000 tons, and large sums have been advanced during the month as "takavi" and free gifts, from Charitable Relief funds, to cultivators.

SIR CHARLES BAYLEY.

Presented with Addresses.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CHITTAGONG, AUGUST 7.

A large and representative gathering assembled at the Collector's Court this morning to present addresses to the Lieutenant-Governor.

Addresses were read from the following bodies:—District Board, Islam Association, Port Commissioners, Indian Merchants Asssociation, and the Municipal Commissioners. Special reference mostly was made to the loyalty that has prevailed here amid general unrest and sedition.

Sir Charles Bayley replied briefly, and remarked that the town showed signs of a great future. He rejoiced at the expressions of loyalty, since disloyalty was a hindrance to all progress and advancement.

BRITISH INDIAN ASSOCIATION

Signatures Repudiated.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, AUGUST 7.

With reference to the manifesto of the British Indian Association, it is asserted that certain signatories are disposed to repudiate, their signatures, while others assert that they never even saw it until it appeared in the newspapers. It is accordingly proposed to call a public meeting, to which all signatories to the loyal appeal be bidden, and they be invited to speak out their minds freely. The subject for discussion will be "Unrest". It is hoped that one outcome of such a meeting may be the formation of a Standing Committee, which will make itself unofficially responsible for various districts in Calcutta.

SIMLA FINE ARTS EXHIBITION.

Prizes Awarded.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, AUGUST 8.

The Simla Fine Arts Exhibition opens here on Monday. The following are the principal Awards :—

Viceroy's prize, for picture of exceptional merit by amateur, is not awarded this year.

Lady Dane's prize for the best picture by a lady, goes to Mrs. L. K. Williamson for a portrait of a Jammu Brahmin.

Lord Kitchener's gold medal for picture by a Commissioned Officer of the Regular Army is conferred on Colonel G. Strahan, R. E., "Stormy Weather in the Kashmir hills."

Lord Kitchener's prize for picture by a Warrant or Non-Commissioned Officer or soldier of the Regular Army, is not awarded.

The Honorable Mr. Harvey's prize for picture or sketch, is won by Lt.-Colonel C. L. Wilson, for a corner of the Mela.

The Hon. Mr. Erle Richard's prize, for picture or sketch, goes to Mrs. Cowper "Baazar in Simla."

Messrs. Cotton and Morris' prize, for Animal life goes to Mrs. Dickinson.

The Society's prize, for Native artists, to Mr. M. F. Pithawala, for a portrait of Mr. J. M. Framjee Patel.

The Society's second prize, for Native artists to Mr. L. P. Gurao.

Messrs. Sharif Husain Baksh's prize, for Native Artists, to Mr. A. D. Tavaria.

WATER COLOUR SECTION.

The Society's prize, for best water colours, to Mr. J. P. Wildeblood.

Society's second prize, for water colours, to Miss G. Villiers Stuart.

The Hon'ble Mr. E. N. Baker's prize for Indian scenery, to Colonel G. Straham,

Lieutenant-General Duff's prize, for picture of an Indian subject, to Mrs. L. K. Williamson.

Messrs. Thacker Spink's prize, to Mr. F. D. Fowler.

Mr. A. M, Ker's prize, to Mrs. Nelson Barlow.

Sir Harvey Adamson's prize. to Col. Burrard.

The Society's prize, for water colour portrait, to Mr. J. K. Gatacre.

OILS SECTION.

The Lieut.-Governor's prize, for the best picture, to Mr. J. P. Gongooly.

The Society's prize, to Mrs. L. K. Williamson.

The Society's prize for a portrait, to Mrs. Burrard.

Messrs. Hamilton and Co.'s prize, to Miss Morris.

PASTEL SECTION.

Major-General Martin's prize, to Mrs. Moylan.

MONOCHROME AND PHOTOGRAPH SECTON.

The Hon. Mr. J. O. Miller's prize, for the best monochrome, not awarded.

The Countess of Minto's prize for the best four Indian photographs, to Mrs. Eardley Wilmot.

The Society's prize and Major-General Scott's prize were withheld ; but a special Silver Medal was awarded to Mr. Gascoigne Lynde.

Silver Medals are awarded to Mrs. G. Elsmie for miniatures ; to Major-General R. Mahon, for wood carving ; to Mrs. G. Schoneman, for embroidery and bronze medal ; to Miss K. Martin, for lace.

Prize winners, in Children's section, are Miss Dorothy Swettenham, Miss Grace Baker, Master W. S. Hearn and Miss E. M. Craster.

THE INDUS FLOOD.

Line breached.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, AUGUST 7.

Owing to several breaches between Lahore and Multan and a breach between Samasata and Rajwini, the mails have not arrived in Quetta for two days.

LATER.

The Indus and the Sutlej are in high flood, and further serious breaches are reported in the colony district of the North Western Railway. The section of the line between Makhdumpir Paharan and Sar Samir Road stations, standing over a distance of about 80 miles, is breached at intervals. A passenger train has been derailed on this section, between Shorekota Road and Abdulhakim stations. No casualties are, however, reported. It is not known when through traffic is likely to be restored. The diversion which was recently opened at mile 81 near Jhumpir, has again been rendered unsafe for the passage of trains, and transhipment is being arranged for. In consequence of breaches on the Railway, mails from beyond Karachi have not reached Quetta either yesterday or to-day

THE FAMINE.

Reduction of Relief Workers.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, AUGUST 7.

This week's famine returns show a further reduction of 36,000 in the numbers under relief in the United Provinces, and smaller increases in Bengal and the Central Provinces. Bundlekhand is beginning to cry out for a break in the rains, but the Benares and Gorakhpur divisions and some of the eastern districts of Oudh can do with more moisture for the rice. The prices of food-grains show no material reduction, and remain exceedingly high.

THE MENGAL TRIBE.

Rebel Lashkar Retires.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, AUGUST 8.

A Press Communique states that the latest report from Baluchistan states that news of the movement of troops towards the seat of trouble in the Mengal country, and the collection of a force by the new Sardar, have had a good effect ; that the rebel "lashkar" has retired from the vicinity of Khozdar, on which it was marching ; and that one of its three leaders has submitted.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS

(Concluded from page 6.)

This even applies to the officers, except those of high rank or those in possession of some private means. This condition of things used formerly to be accepted in the army with the fatalist kind of resignation characteristic of the Turk, but contact with foreign officers on many occasions and the contrast presented by the clean, smart, well setup appearance of the foreign officered gendermery in Macedonia have gradually awakened the Turkish soldiery—officers and men—to a sense of their miserable condition and have inspired a fierce desire to amend it. Towards to end of last June a good deal of unrest was noticeable among the Turkish forces stationed in Macedonia and, on July 6, some copies of a manifesto issued by the Young Turkey Committee were posted up at Monastir calling upon all patriots to join in putting an end to the present system of government, since otherwise the Macedonian provinces would be lost to Turkey. The assassination of Shemsi Pasha, the news of which will have reached you by telegraph long ere this, showed to what a serious extent Turkish military disaffection had proceeded. This officer, a rough soldier who had had great experience in restoring order among turbulent Albanians, was despatched by the Sultan from Mitrovitza to Monastir to quell the insubordinate spirit becoming manifest among the troops in that district. After reaching Monastir with a force of two Battalions the Pasha proposed proceeding at once to Resna where Niazi Bey had mutineed at the head of 18 soldiers, several officials and a large number of Bashi Bazouks. Niazi Bey issued a proclamation declaring that as a Young Turk his aim would be to obtain justice for all. He marched immediately afterwards with his following to Okkrida whence he has addressed a manifesto to the Bulgar, Greek and Serb villages of the district. The manifesto, after stating that the object of the movement is to re-establish the constitution of 1876, says :—"The counsel given you by the Great Powers and by Bulgaria, Greece, and Servia, has brought our Fatherland into this sad plight. The Balkan States have been working for 30 years to save you, but have effected nothing ; on the contrary, the situation has grown worse. Know that these States think not of you, but of themselves, and of dividing and grabbing a morsel of our Fatherland. But it is not only they who sow discord among our peoples ; our Government is also to blame." The manifesto further urges the Christian population to work not for foreign States but for their own country, and proceeds :—"This country belongs to us, and so long as a Turk remains alive we will not let it be ruled by others. An object of the new organization is to assure freedom to every race and creed on condition that they renounce aspirations that have brought about the present state of things." Here the Young Turkey party clearly strikes the note of 'Turkey for the Turks' and not for the Christian nationalities such as Greeks, Servians and Bulgarians who are slaughtering each other and ravaging Macedonia with an eye to the future partition of that province. It also no doubt conveys a *caveat* to European Powers who may be looking forward to a division of the Sick Man's inheritance. The whole district of Okhrida and that of Struga has been gained to the Young Turkey cause and the headquarters of Niazi Bey, the leader of the rebels, have been established at Starova near Lake Okhrida where the military depot was captured by the rebels. Four hundred armed Mahomedans have joined Niazi and at Korcha the Albanians have declared themselves ready to join the revolutionary movement.

Shemsi Pasha was shot dead by three officers of the Monastir garrison just as he was starting in a carriage for Resna accompanied by a strong escort. Insubordination and disorder generally prevail at Monastir where two Albanian battalions have refused to march against Resna, and it remains to be seen whether the Anatolian redifs (reservists) who have been ordered from Salonika to Monastir can be trusted to support Marshal Osman Fezi Pasha, the newly appointed commander-extraordinary of the district, in restoring order. The assassination of Shemsi Pasha has been followed by several assasinations of or murderous assaults upon highly placed Turkish officers by their subordinates.

Owing to the unsettlement arising from the military disaffection the pursuit of the various murdering and marauding bands in Macedonia has become utterly inadequate and the military surveillance of the railway has almost ceased.

Meanwhile the Greek bands are receiving quantities of military supplies of all kinds and their ferocious activity is more manifest than ever. Some of their late outrages near Monastir have greatly increased the exasperations of the Bulgarians and provoke strong indignation among the Young Turks with whom it is probable that the Bulgarians may ultimately make common cause. At Mustafa Pasha and Demotika officers' demonstrations have taken place, while at Adrianople sixty officers and several hundred soldiers assembled in the Bejazid Mosque and determined, amid enthusiastic shouts, to demand their dismissal, as their time of service was long over. Up to the present the Sultan is represented as unyielding in face of the gathering storm but hopes to blunt the edge of the proposals of the revolutionists by promises of Constitutional reform. Doles of money are also being issued to the troops and promotions are being made wholesale. The Porte is also endeavouring to sow discord among the Albanians but the Young Turkey movement appears to be gathering strength, the latest ominous features of the situation being the attitude of the Albanians in the north who have intimated to Yildiz Kiosk that they are adhering to the Young Turkey movement in favour of the reestablishment of the Constitution of 1876. Revolt is already almost general in the 3rd Army Corps, and disaffection prevails in the 2nd and 4th Army Corps.

It is interesting to note that the Porte itself in one or two official documents describes the young Turkey movement as Liberal and Constitutional.

The Sultan may at present be unyielding but he is certainly angry, not to say furious, at the spread of this movement. His first act since the Young Turk outbreak has been to dismiss Ferid Pasha the Grand Vizier and appoint in his place Said Pasha. Ferid Pasha belongs to a distinguished Albanian family and is suspected of complicity with the mutineers, not only on this account but also owing to the presence of so many Albanian officers among the Young Turks and the sympathetic attitude of the Musulman Albanian clans towards the movement. The Imperial decree conferring the Grand Viziership upon Said Pasha is curiously worded. It says :—"Now that Ferid Pasha has been dismissed, the dignity of Grand Vizier is conferred upon you in view of your loyalty. May God grant you successes." One of the revolutionary societies formed in Turkey entitled the 'Ottoman League of Initiative and Decentralisation' is presided over by Prince Sabah-ed-Din a nephew of the Sultan's.

RUSSIAN VIEWS.

The Russian newspapers, in view of the rumours of the intervention of the Powers in in Turkey, declare that Russia should absolutely abstain from giving support to the Sultan in his endeavours to crush the Young Turkey movement. It is stated in well informed quarters in St. Petersburg, says the "Times" correspondent, that the Russian Government is determined to await developments and in no case to resort to intervention in any form. The results of friendly efforts of the kind recently made in Persia have altogether discouraged the Government from repeating the experiment. The prospects of an early inauguration of Macedonian reform, already dim enough owing to the dilatory and tortuous methods of diplomacy, are not likely to be brought nearer by the outbreak of the Young Turkey movement. It is asked in St. Petersburg how can a mobile force be organised in accordance with the British proposal, while the Turkish Army itself cannot be relied upon, and why should the foreign Powers assume the reponsibility of chastising Macedonian bands if the Young Turkey leader is undertaking the task ?

G. D. WILLIAMS.

"GAZETTE OF INDIA" NOTIFICATIONS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, AUGUST 7.

Captain C. W. F. Melville, I. M. S., is reposted to military employ.

The following are posted to plague duty in the United Provinces :—Captain H. C. Buckley I. M. S., and Lieutenants C. E. Palmer, I. M. S., and V. N. Whitamore, I. M. S. Also Lieutenant A. Macknell, I. A.

Captain N. W. Mackworth, I. M. S., is posted to the Jail Department, Central Provinces.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Mr. E. A. Dennys, Examiner of Accounts, retires from the 1st instant.

Lieutenant-Colonel W. J. D. Dundee, R. E., officiates as Public Works Department Secretary, N. W. Frontier Province, vice Dickie on leave.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

Indian Army Promotions.—Major R. W. Nicholson to be Lieutenant-Colonel and Lieutenants J. Peters and R. L. C. Sweeny to be Captains.

Indian Medical Service.—Lieutenant-Colonel H. St. C. Carruthers to be Colonel and Captains H. J. Walton, H. R. Brown, J. G. Richards, A. N. Fleming, F. O. N. Mell, F. D. Browne, M. Dick, J. H. Hugo, R. H. Price and R. Bryson to be Majors.

Lieutenant-Colonel H. Armstrong, I. M. S., Madras, is permitted to retire.

The Volunteer Officers Decoration is conferred upon Lieutenant-Colonel R. Wood, Surma Valley Light Horse ; Major G. R. Webb, G. I. P. R. Volunteers; and Lieutenant-Colonel R. W. T. Dunlop and Major H. R.H. Wilkinson, Bombay Volunteer Rifles.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY.

Revised rules under the Post Office Act are published in supercession of the existing ones. They cover all classes of post office business and are generally a consolidation of the existing rules.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT—MILITARY.

Lieutenant R. Prince is granted eight months' leave from the 3rd proximo.

Mr. H. C. Dubois officiates as Deputy Examiner, vice Grinnel transferred to the Office of the Controller, Military Supply Accounts.

Captain R. D. Carr Hall has six months' extension of leave at home.

RAILWAY BOARD.

Mr. W. H. K. Howart, Executive Engineer, has nine months' leave from the 10th instant.

The Railway Board have sanctioned detailed surveys of (1) 2' 6" gauge railway from Billimora station on the Bombay, Baroda Railway, to Sara, 32 miles, by the agency of the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway ; and (2) a metre-gauge section of 378 miles of the Assam-Burma Railway connection with the Zadafin-Chittagong section, under the Superintendent of Works, Burma Railway Extension Surveys.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

Lieutenants C. W. Prescott, D. M. Field and T. G. M. Harris are appointed Political Assistants, Lieutenant Prescott becoming Commandant, Border Military Police, Dera Ismail Khan.

The Consular agency of the United States at Madras has been raised to the rank of a Consulate, and the appointment of Mr. N. B. Stewart as Consul is recognised.

Mr. A. T. Holme, from leave, to be Resident in Mewar.

Mr. P. L. Moore is posted as First Assistant to the Resident in Mysore ; Lieutenant-Colonel W. C. Barratt, Inspecting Officer, Frontier Corps, has eight months' leave ; Lieutenant-Colonel A. R. Dick to act.

Assistant Surgeon Ferozelshah S. Gandhi is posted as Civil Surgeon, Wano.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, AUGUST 7.

Lieutenant-Colonel A. Adye, Indian Army, has been permitted to retire.

Lieutenant Burton, 38th Central India Horse, has been permitted to resign the service with effect from the 24th June last.

Major-General Bradshaw is transferred from Jhansi to the Bareilly Brigade, vice Major-General Spens, who vacates on the 11th instant, from which date Colonel Shekleton, South Lancashire Regiment, will officiate in command of the Bareilly Brigade, pending the return from leave of Major-General Bradshaw.

Colonel E. A. D. A. Thomas, British Service, is appointed as Assistant Adjutant-General, Meerut Division, and embarks for India today.

SIMLA, AUGUST 8.

Lieutenant Herbert, 69th Battery, Royal Field Artillery, is selected for appointment to the Ordnance Department, on return from leave.

Major Lathbury and Leutenant Kent, Royal Engineers, are posted, respectively, to the 8th (Lucknow) and 7th (Merut) Divisions.

Captain Butler, 2nd Ammunition Column, R.F.A., is transferred tothe Home establishment.

Captain Potter, 9th Ammunition Column, is posted to the 1st Brigade, R.F.A., on promotion.

Captain Barrett, 126t Infantry, is granted an extension of tenure by one year, in his appointment as Registraion Officer.

The following postigs of Royal Artillery Officers have been apprved :—

Lieutenant-Colonel tokes, 43rd Brigade, R.F.A., to the Royal Hrse Artillery, Ambala.

Lieutenant-Colonel Vores, 44th Brigade, R.G.A., to the Royal brse Artillery, Meerut.

Lieutenant-Colonel awless, 46th Brigade, R.F.A., to the 14th Brade, R.H.A., England.

Captain Belgrave, 7 Ammunition Column, to the 107th Battery, F.A., Shorncliffe.

Lieutenant Ubsdell 13th Battery, R.F.A., to the 29th Battery, F.A., Karachi.

Lieutenant Congre, 63rd Battery, R.F.A., to the Home Establisment.

Second-Lieutenant Dening, 28th Brigade, Aldershot, to the 63 Battery, R.F.A.

Second-Lieutenantownsend, 9th Battery, England, to the 20thattery, R.F.A., Dinapore.

Second-LieutsnanDaniell, 127th Battery, England, to 65th Bery, R.F.A., Jhansi.

Second-LieutenaShaw, 50th Brigade, England, to 1st BatteryR.F.A., Trimulgherry.

Second-LieutenaShilstone, 121st Battery, England, to 84th Bery, R.F.A., St. Thomas' Mount.

Major Bryan, N64th Company, R. G. A., Bombay, and Lieutant Ditmas, 4th Ammunition Column, R.F. Kirkee, have been transferred to the Homestablishment.

THE NAGPR EXHIBITION.

The construction he buildings for the Centra Provinces and BerExhibition at Nagpur are making capital pross. More than half of the actual constructionork has been completed, and the decorative materhas been prepared and is kept up ready to set up oon as the rains are over.

The Lighting andectric installation will consist of one 360 H.P. Bel and Morcom's high speed engine with a ropdven dynamo and one smaller stand-by set by ssrs. Scott and Mountain. Lighting and Powarrangement will be in the hands of the well-kwn Calcutta firm of Messrs. Balmer, Lawrie and. Boilers are being provided by the Bengal NagRailway and the Great Indian Peninsula Railwayhat lent by the former Company having been e in their Kharagpur workshops entirely by In labour.

There will be a large exhibit of agricultural, Mining and Engring machinery by such well known firms as srs. Burn and Co., Limited, Messrs. Greaves On, and Co. Messrs. Jacomb Hood and othersA very prominent position will be given to manufactures of the leading Indian Cotton Mipecially those of Messrs. Tata and Sons.

A light RailwayMessrs. Orenstein and Koppel is being laid dofrom the Exhibition to the Railway station re special fascilities are being allowed by the G.P. Railway.

Special fare conions are allowed by most of the leading Indiailways.

A special featin the Exhibition will be the exhibit of articleanufactured by the numerous small industries ci into existence all over India by the Swadeshi Mment. Atistic brass and silver wares from BurmaCuttack, Bombay, the Punjab as well as by locartisans wll form the most attractive feature oe Arts setion.

Special competns are bing arranged for Photographs and Handloomweaving. This last competition has akend alady great interest among the manufrers of imroved handlooms.

The Forest and ricultural setions will be in charge of the LocDepartmentin question. They have, we understa already sanged for a thoroughly typical cotion cf lal products. The Agricultural Depment in parcular will arrange for trial of pumpecorticators,loughs and other agricultural implents and willive wide publicity to the results.

The Nagpur Iunicipality, recognising the advantages whicha Exhibition ll bring to the city, have acted a liberal sit towards the Committee and hs freed all artes intended for use or display in Exhibition m octroi duty, and the Governme of India are owing a refund on articles import for Exhibitic and afterwards re-exported.

It is hoped thate early date which it is intended to hold t Exhibition th November) will as far as ssible secure Exhibition against risk of plae.

A strong local Cmmittee conting such well known names as S.Bipin Krishnose, the Hon. Mr. G. M. Chitnavi Rao Bahadu, N. Mudholker, Mr. F. G. Sly C. S., and otl are in charge of the work assisd by numer local private gentlemen, while theservices of or two officials have also been lent Governmen

A sum of not ls than 1½ is have been already paid or promed as subscrijs from Local, private and Governmnt funds, so the Committee are by no means etirely depen on receipts. At the same time they are doing best to cater for ordinary spectates by arran for a long and novel list of amusements.

Independently of te Exhibitnother local Committee is organisng a Motor, including speed and reliability tials, during losing days of December and some good entrive already been received for this.

THE LATE REV. DHUNJIBHOY NOWROJI.

THE Rev. Dhunjibhoy Nowroji died at the United Free Church Mission House, Gowalla Tank Road, Bombay, on Friday last at the advanced age of eighty-six years. He was ordained a Missionary of the Free Church of Scotland in 1846 in the time of the late Rev. Dr. John Wilson.

The incidents of the early life of the deceased gentleman possess a peculiar interest for the Parsi community. The son of a Parsi in humble life, the deceased was a very intelligent lad, devoted closely to his studies in the Free General Assembly's Institution, where he received his education under the control of the Rev. Dr. Wilson, the head of the Free Church Mission in those days in Bombay. Young Dhunjibhoy, who shewed a predilection for the Christian religion, was baptised on the 1st May, 1839. He was the first Parsi to be converted to Christianity, and the event caused great excitement in the native community generally. The trustees of the Parsi Punchayet Funds sent criers round among the members of the community in order to preserve the peace, assuring them that they would take the necessary steps in th matter. Soon after the deceased, another young Parsi, named Hormusji Pestonji, was baptised under the superintendence of the Rev. Dr. Wilson : and for greater safety, both the young converts were kept in the Mission House. On the 6th May, 1839, on behalf of the trustees of the Parsi Punchayet Funds an application was made to the Supreme Court of Bombay with a view to have the two youths restored to their relations. A large number of affidavits were used for and against the application, which was disposed of by Sir John Awdry, the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, who held that Dhunjibhoy Nowroji was 16 years and 6 months of age and was therefore entitled to go and live where he pleased. The two young convents then drove in company of Dr. John Wilson to the Mission House. A small detachment of a Regiment was kept ready in Bombay to guard against a possible disturbance at the time, but their services were not required. Large throngs of natives had assembled in the vicinity of the Supreme Court to learn the result of the application ; but they behaved in an orderly manner and dispersed quietly after the result of the application was known. The conversions were the cause of a general ferment in native society ; and all boys who attended the Free General Assembly's Institution and other missionary schools were at once removed from them. On the 7th May 1839, a private meeting of native gentlemen was held in the office of Mr. Framji Cowasji Banaji, at which it was resolved to establish an English school in the Fort, from which all religions instruction was to be excluded. Mr. Dhunjibhoy's zeal for the faith of his adoption led him to write able contribution to the Gujerati magazine, the "Bamdad" (i. e. Twilight.) which he subsequently edited with great skill. His writings called forth vehement rejoinders from persons of the opposite views ; but he always carried on the controveray in a calm and dispassionate spirit. He was much respected by his Christion congregations, and was estemed by persons of other denominations as a large-hearted noble gentleman, who quietly assisted the weak, the poor, and the suffering. He delivered addresses on the Christian religion in English, Gujerati, and Marathi. From 1843 to 1846 he stayed in Edinburgh to prosecute his theological studies, and had since then passed the rest of his life in ths discharge of his duties in Bombay.

BOMBAY FIRE-ESCAPES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—As a safety against fire no remedy is so prompt and vital as an efficient fire-escape, especially when the way out is blocked up.

Loss of life from fire, chiefly in the absence of fire-escape, is not a very rare occurrence and it is really a pity that Bombay, which claims to be the first city in India, is so sorely in want of smart fire-escapes.

The present escapes are no doubt clumsy looking cars, which are laboriously pushed by hand to the scene of fire and are practically of little worth.

Liverpool and other cities of Europe are credited with possessing the best fire-escapes in existence. They are said to be electrically propelled motor turntable escapes, and travel at the rate of about 17 to 20 miles an hour. The extension of the ladder is said to be tremendous, the extreme height being as much as 87 feet.

The introduction of such a life-saving machine in India will come as a veritable boon and a blessing and it is ardently hoped that the authorities concerned will give this vital matter an early consideration.—Yours etc.

NADIRSHAW C. S. POWALLA.

NOVICES POLO TOURNAMENT.

The Final.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT).

SECUNDERABAD, AUGUST 8.

The final in the Novices Polo Tournament was decided last evening on the Secunderabad ground, which being in bad condition, owing to the recent rain, was not conducive to good Polo, and the game was shorn of much of its interest.

The 13th Hussars team comprised Mr. Rees, Captain. Hodgkinson, Mr. Hind, and Mr. Oakes (back) ; and the Royal Fusiliers team Mr. Wilson, Mr. North Bomford, Mr. Cope and Captain Lee (back).

The game was fairly even all through. The 13th Hussars were the first to score by a brilliant hit, by Mr. Hind, who added another goal in the second chukker. The Fusiliers made a great improvement in the third chukker and Mr. Cope scored the first goal for his side; but ere the chukker ended, the Hussars, again by Mr. Hind, had managed to notch a further point, which brought the score to—Hussars 3, Fusiliers 1.

The Fusiliers made desperate efforts to turn the tide, in the 4th chukker, and the game became faster than could be expected on a bad ground, and at one time the Fusiliers pressed hard and Mr. Wilson put in a fine low hit, and the bugle sounded with the 13th Hussars winners by 3 goals to the Royal Fusiliers' 2.

The attendance was very small owing to the threatening weather and shortness of notice. Major Lyon Campbell and hte Officers of the Royal Fusiliers were "At Home" to their friends, and their Band played selections of music.

LUXURY FOR THE SKIN.

"THE ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP is pleasant to use and whitens and softens the skin," writes Lady Constance Howard. Countess of Westmeath says :—"It gives much satisfaction." The ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP is a highly agreeable and beneficial Luxury for the Toilet, Bath and Nursery and leaves the Skin in a pure, refreshed and healthy condition, Delicately perfumed, Chemists, Grocers, etc, sell it.

ENGLISH DOCTOR MURDERED IN THE STRAITS.

Astounding Chinese Crime.

DETAILS to hand, wrote the "Straits Budget" on July 23rd, with regard to the murder of Dr. Barrack near Gambang, in Pahang, show that the affair was the result of a carefully-planned plot of a number of Chinese coolies employed in road-making in the district. That Dr. Barrack was the victim, however, was a mere accident, as the intention of the murderers was clearly to entrap Mr. McLean, the road contractor, on his way from Kuantan to Pohoi with money for the payment of his men.

On the morning of Wednesday, the 15th instant Mr. McLean had breakfast with Dr. J. W. Barrack, who was the District Surgeon at Kuantan, The doctor was going to call upon a patient at Bruang, and decided to accompany Mr. McLean, on the journey, the distance from Kuantan to Pohoi by road being eighteen miles. The trip might have been made by water, but they decided to ride on their bicycles, Mr. McLean strapping a small bag containingg 8,300 dollars to the handlebar of his bicycle.

No incident occured on the way till a deep cutting was reached about half-a-mile from the Rest House at Gambang ; but Mr. McLean has since stated that they considered it remarkable that no person was seen or passed upon the road up to this point from the time they set out from Kuantan. The cutting where the tragic affair occurred was reached about eleven o'clock.

DR. BARRACK KILLED.

Chatting and absolutely oblivious of danger, the two cyclists, as they turned a sharp bend, were confronted by two wires stretched across the road, one a short distance ahead of the other. Dr. Barrack was riding on Mr. McLean's left and slightly ahead, and before either could pull up, they were thrown to the ground. A large number of coolies, estimated by Mr. McLean at from twelve to fifteen, at once sprung upon the Europeans as they lay on the ground Both men were of fine physique, Dr. Barrack who played football while resident in Singapore being about thirty-two years of age, and Mr. McLean twenty-nine. Had they been able to make a combined stand against their assailants, they might have succeeded in beating them off and effecting an escape. As it was, handicapped by the sudden precipitation from their bicycles, they were at a decided disadvantage. Dr. Barrark does not appear to have regained his feet, and he is believed to have been stunned by the spill. He was struck upon the head and body by heavy sticks and parangs, his head being badly cut in four or five places, whilst his arms and hands (which were clenched when the body was recovered) were also slashed by parangs. In the melee which ensued Mr. McLean chanced to see one of the Chinese plunge a dagger into the doctor's throat, and this was undoubtedly the wound that caused his death. The blade entered the throat at the shoulder-blade and passed through the neck, breaking off at the handle, and must have caused almost instantaneous death.

MR. McLEAN'S ESCAPE.

Mr. McLean was not stunned by the fall from his bicycle. He was pounced upon by a number of the Chinese, whom he recognised as belonging to his own working gangs. He was hit across the head and shoulders and an attempt was made to hold him down; but making a desperate effort he succeeded in regaining his feet, wrenched a stick from one of the men and tried to beat off his assailants. One of them, however, hit him a blow across the arm causing him to lose his weapon and then he was hit on the head and received an indented scalp wound with the point of a parang. This wound would probably have rendered him unconscious, but fortunately the blow was warded off to some extent by his topee. He was knocked against the side of the cutting, and staggered on for a few yards, fighting off the men. It was while this was happening that he saw Dr. Barrack stabbed, and realising that he stood no chance single-handed, decided to run. He was pursued along the road for a short distance beyond the cutting, and then his pursuers returned, as he supposed, because they were afraid their companions might make off with the booty and leave them in the lurch. Their return was fortunate for him, as he had not preceeded much further when he dropped down exhausted and faint from his wounds. He was picked up some time later, about a quarter of a mile from the scene of the tragedy, by one of his Kling foremen, who happened to pass along.

Two Chinese towkays, who had come up in the steamer that day, and who were following some distance behind Dr. Barrack and Mr. McLean, also on bicycles, were the first to arrive upon the scene in the cutting but too late to be of any assistance had they been courageous enough to take part in the fight. When they saw Dr. Barrack's body on the ground and the traces of the recent struggle, they made off as fast as they could. They did not see any one about.

CLUES OF THE ASSAILANTS.

Mr. McLean was taken to Mr. Bath's place at Belat, and then to Kuantan, where his wounds were attended to by Dr. W. S. Leicester, who had come over from Pekan, accompanied by Mr. Sircom, Assistant District Officer, upon hearing of the affair. The wounds, though serious, are not dangerous, fever not setting in, and Mr. McLean is now making a good recovery. He comes down to Singapore for his wedding early in September. Dr. Barrack was to have been best man at the wedding.

So soon as information of the affair reached Kuantan, Mr. J. C. Sugars, District Officer, accompained by Mr. H. Burton, Inspector of Police, proceeded along the road towards Pohoi. Dr. Barrack's body was taken down to Kuantan, and buried there next day, a most impressive funeral being attended by all the Europeans and many of the natives. Dr. Barrack was one of the most popular men in the Service, and the deepest sympathy is felt for his widowed mother in Scotland.

Every effort was made to close the channels of escape for the murderers. Information was sent to all available points, and a watch kept for fugitives. In this work, the Europeans on the spot co-operated. One junk, with a permit for twenty-four passengers, was held up as it dropped down the river, and searched by Mr. J. P. Swettenham, Executive Engineer, Public Works Department. Thirty-four Chinese passengers were found on board, and ten of the men were arrested and put in prison.

The police found a Chinaman's hat on the scene of the murder. The owner's name is painted upon it, but he has decamped and had not been found when the last news arrived from Kuantan. A Chinaman's clothes, smeared with blood, were found in a house, but, when taxed with complicity in the affair, the Chinaman said: "They are my clothes, but I did not have anythiny to do with it—" meaning the attack upon Dr. Barrack and his companion. No trace of the money has been found.

As Mr. McLean recognised his assailants as some of his own men, there should be no difficulty in convicting the participators if the police succeed in running them to earth. Inspector Burton is spoken of as a highly efficient officer, and residents who have arrived from Kuantan are sanguine that he will succeed in capturing the murdercrs.

WEIRD STRUGGLE FOR LIFE.

Mr. McLean's recollection of the affair is evidently very clear. He remarked that during the whole of his struggle, there was no shouting or noise. It was a weirdly silent struggle for life, in which blows were struck and not a sound was made beyond the blows of stick or parang.

Although the murder, naturally enough, has created much commotion and consternation in the neighbourhood, where miners (some of them accompanied by their wives and children) are living at considerable distances from each other, the Europeans have shown commendable courage under the circumstances. There is no panic. There are few known bad characters in the district, and it is incorrect to say that gang robbers are intimidating the country. Whatever may be the state of affairs elsewhere in the Peninsula, where Chinese have been discharged through the closing down of mines and consequent dullness of business, Pahang seems to be wonderfully free of desperadoes. This affair was undoubtedly planned with the greatest deliberation. It was known that Mr. McLean brought up money from Kuantan to pay the gangs of workman, and they knew that invariably he cycled with the money to Pohoi. Plans had been made accordingly, and an isolated portion of the road wired in order to upset him, and being in a cutting the outrage was not likely to be overlooked by observers. It is probable that men were on the look-out to announce the approach of the cyclists but Mr. McLean thinks his assailants had not calculated on his having any companion, and it is to the division of their forces that he attributes his own escape.

THE INDIAN GENERAL SERVICE MEDALS.

Now that there is a prospect of the issue of a medal for the recent campaigns, says the "Pioneer" there are the usual hopes and aspirations that it may be a new one. There are certain grounds for the issue of a new medal, but they are not very strong if we go by custom and precedent, so far as India is concerned, while the 1895 medal has already been issued with the King's head, and therefore the reason an opportunity for changing the medal have passed. At the same time, there can be no doubt that with a Native Army the issue of a fresh medal would be very much appreciated, and equally so among the British ranks. An account of the three General Service Indian Medals may be of interest. The first was issued at the same time as the Peninsula medals, viz., between 1847 and 1851, to all survivors of certain battles and campaigns between 1801 and the capture of Bhurtpur in 1826. The issue of medals for the Sutlej Campaign, and the lavish issue for the Afghan wars, and for the Gwalior Campaign of 1843, stirred up the old soldiers in England, and especially the service members of Parliament, to urge that yet no medal for the Peninsula had been given or for the hard Indian campaigns of Lake and Wellesley, and Malcolm and Doveton. This resulted in the "First India medal," with a pale blue ribbon. This medal had 21 clasps in all, including Assaye, Argaum, Laswari, Alighur, Battle of Delhi, Defence of Delhi, Ghawilghur, Battle of Deig, Capture of Deig, all in the Marquis Wellesley's Mahratta Campaigns, Poona, Kirkee, Seetabuldi, Seetabuldi and Nagpur, Poona and Kirkee, Koregaum, Mehidpur, Assirghar, in the Maharatta Pindari War of 1817-19, Nepaul and Ava for the first Burma war and lastly Bhurtpur. This medal had the usual Queen's head and on the obverse a figure of victory crowning a Roman Soldier under a palm tree, with the inscription, "To the Army of India." A specimen medal with all the clasps has recently been presented to the United Service Institution of India by Government.

After the issue of the Afghan, Sutlej, Scinde and Gwalior medals, that so exasperated the undecorated survivors of the greater wars, there was only the Punjab medal given before we come to the Second General Service Medal of India, or the "India Medal of 1854," with its familiar blue and red striped ribbon. The first clasp was Pegu just before the Crimea for the Second Burma war. But as a matter of fact a clasp was given a little later that covered frontier expeditions against the Bora Afridis in 1851. This medal, as we know, ran up to 1894, and had 23 clasps. These were Pegu, Persia, North-West Frontier, Umbeyla, Bhootan, Perak, Jowaki, Looshai, Naga Hills. 78-80, Burma, 1885-7, Burma, 1887-9, Sikkim 1888, Chin-Lushai, North-Eastern Frontier, 1891, Hazara, 1808, Samana, 1891, Hunza, 1891, Burma, 1889-92, Lushai, 1889-92, Kachin Hills, 1892-93, Chin Hills, 1892-93, Waziristan, 1894.

RAILWAY RETURNS.

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

The following is the comparative statement of traffic earnings for week ending 1st Aug, 1908

	Coaching Traffic.	Goods Traffic.	Sundry Receipts.	Total for the week.
Approximate earnings for week ending 1st Aug. 08 ...	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
G I P Ry Section	2,64,626	3,47,720	6,612	6,18,958
I M R system ..	69,172	1,08,585	2,510	1,80,267
A D C Ry ..	10,838	7,772	46	18,656
Baran-Kotah Ry ..	52	1	3	56
Total...	3,44,688	4,64,078	9,171	8,17,937
Actuals for corresponding week ending 3rd Aug, 07				
G I P R Section...	2,40,379	3,57,883	9,385	6,07,646
I M R system...	45,890	1,61,241	1,299	2,08,430
A D C Ry ...	14,689	10,979	64	25,732
Baran-Kotah Ry...	....	....	....	....
Total...	3,00,958	5,30,103	10,749	8,41,808
Increase or Decrease G I P R...	+ 24,247	— 10,163	— 2,773	+ 11,312
I M R...	+ 23,282	— 52,656	+ 1,311	— 28,163
A D C Ry	— 3,851	— 3,207	— 18	— 7,076
Baran-Kotah Ry	+ 52	+ 1	+ 3	+ 56

RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 25th July on 1,772·90 Miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings estimated.	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total Traffic for the week	1,53,000	1,60,000	7,000	3,20,000
Or per mile of Railway	86	90	4	186
For previous 1 weeks of half-year	4,53,000	4,35,000	18,000	9,06,000
Total for 2 weeks	6,16,000	5,95,000	25,000	12,36,000
Comparison.				
Total for corresponding Week of previous yr.	1,55,466	3,29,779	2,447	4,87,692
Per mile of Ry. do.	88	187	1	[illegible]
Total to corspg date do.	6,39,911	13,64,643	14,040	11,893

Decrease for the week .. Rs. 2,41,077

Do. to date .... „ 6,24,103

A FRENCH statistician has calculated that there is one newspaper published for every 82,000 inhabitants of the world. In Europe, Germany heads the list with 5,500 newspapers, of which 800 are published daily ; England comes next with 3,000 newspapers, of which 809 are "dailies" ; and then comes France with 2,819 newspapers, of which only one-fourth are daily, or published twice or thrice a week. Altogether, Europe has about 20,000 newspapers. There are 12,500 newspapers published in the United States ; about 1,000 of them are published daily, and 120 are managed, edited, and published by negroes. In Asia there are 3,000 periodical publications, of which the greater part appear in India and Japan; the latter country publishes 1,500 newspapers. Africa has only 200 newspapers, of which 30 are published in Egypt, and the rest appear in the various European colonies.

INDIANS AND THE INDIAN SERVICES.

Letter to the "Times."

Sir,—"And it is further our will that, so far as may be, our subjects, of whatever race or creed, be fully and impartially admitted to the offices in our service, the duties of which they may be qualified by their education, ability, and integrity duly to discharge." Such is the pledge contained in the Queen's Proclamation made when the East India Company ceased to exist, and when the Crown assumed the government of India.

This is the pledge which Indians call their Magna Charta, and the memory of which is revived on the 1st of January in each year throughout British India, when parades are held and guns fired and salutes are paid to the Royal Government and to the promises contained in the Queen's Proclamation. The Queen's Proclamation is to India what the Declaration of Independence is to America. It marks the beginning of a new era and determines the lines of legitimate aspiration and the declared spirit of the future administration. Whether the promises contained in it are performed in the letter and in the spirit is the subject of continuous discussion and agitation among educated Indians, and forms the theme of platform oratory in public meetings and in provincial and national conferences. The Indian agitator alleges that all the best posts are held by Englishmen, that new posts are constantly being made for Englishmen, and that Indians are admitted only to the posts that are so ill paid that no Englishman would want to hold them. They allege that the tendency of Government is always to favour the Englishman at the expense of the Indian, and that the latter gets only the scraps that the former does not want. It is worth while considering to what extent there is truth in the popular contention, and to what extent the promises contained in the above-quoted paragraph of the Queen's Proclamation are fulfilled or are not fulfilled to the Indian peoples. The writer has no claim to familiarity with official policy, to access to official records, or to any exceptional opportunities of ascertaining the intentions and the tendencies of Government officials, nor can he claim any intimacy or intercourse with the leaders of modern educated India, or any familiarity with their views and inspirations which is not open to any one who reads the Indian papers. He wishes to consider, the question from the point of view of the outsider, claiming only to be one who has mixed much in India with Englishmen and Indians of all grades of society and who has thought much, and seen much, and talked much of official ways and of unofficial ideas. Lord Curzon, when Viceroy of India, dealt with the subject of the employment of Indians in his sixth Budget speech (March 30, 1904) and compared statistics showing the employment of Indians for the years 1867 and 1903. The result of his inquiries may be quoted:—

"More then half of the appointments in India are and always have been posts on less than Rs. 200 a month. The European element in these was always small and is now less than 10 per cent. On posts from Rs. 200 to Rs. 300 the native proportion has risen from 51 per cent. to 60 per cent.; from Rs. 300 to Rs. 400 from 23 per cent. to 43 per cent; from Rs. 400 to Rs. 500 from 21 per cent. to 40 per cent.; from Rs. 500 to Rs. 600 from 9 per cent. to 25 per cent.; from Rs. 600 to Rs. 700 from 15 per cent., to 27 per cent., from Rs. 700 to Rs. 800 from 5 per cent. to 13 per cent. Thus in no single grade has the proportion of Europeans increased, while the native increase has been continuous and striking, and has been larger in the higher grades than in the lower. The Rs. 800 line may be said to mark the limit of the provincial service. Between Rs. 800 and Rs. 1,000 there were in 1877 four natives in Government employ—there are now 93. Posts on Rs. 1,000 and over may be regarded as superior. In 1867, out of a total of 648 such appointments 12 were filled by natives, all Hindus, or a percentage of 2. In 1903, out of 1,370 such appointments, 71 were filled by Hindus and 21 by Mahomedans, the native percentage being therefore 7. . . . Whatever standard therfore . . . we apply the results are the same. There has been a progressive increase in native employment and a progressive decline in European employment, showing how honestly and faithfully the British Government has fulfilled its pledges, and how hollow is the charge which we hear so often of a ban of exclusion against the children of the soil."

The figures quoted by Lord Curzon are undisputable. The proportion of Indian officials is always increasing, and yet the complaint continues and gets louder that Indians are not admitted to the public services on an equality with Englishmen. The Indian Government is undoubtedly pledged to allow no colour or creed or race to be a ban to public employment, and the Indian Government claims to have fulfilled and to be fulfilling that pledge. Is that claim true? It is perhaps not always understood at all by Englishmen in India and it is not understood at all by Englishmen in England, that the actual work of administration of the Indian Government is by Indians and not by Englishmen. The vast majority of the magistrates and Judges, the Revenue officers, the police officers and the education officers, the engineers and officers of the other departments are Indians appointed in India by examination promotion, or favour. The Englishmen are but a sprinkling, but they are at the top, and the principles of the administration, the rules and regulations, the responsibility, and the control are exclusively English. The unit of administration is the district, and in each district there are seldom more than three or four Englishmen, and there are sometimes districts in which there are no Englishmen at all, where the entire administration from top to bottom is in the hands of Indians.

WHY COMPLAINT.

Why, then, may we ask, is the complaint still made, and made louder every year, that the pledges made in the Queen's Proclamation are not fulfilled to he people? All educated Indians contend, and all Indians, believe, that they are not fairly treated, and many Englishmen sympathize with the contention and hold the same belief.

For many reasons, social, racial, and religious, Englishmen of all grade of society from a caste apart, in no real sense mixing or associating on equal terms with Indians of any kind. It is easy to deplore this social gap, but it is not so easy to bridge it. Many Englishmenhave tried to do so, how many have ever succeeded? It is due to defects and differences of character in both races alike, and, so far as experience can determine or history guide, the gap is not likely ever to be bridged. The existence of a separate ruling caste, with a separate social life, separate ideas, and separate ambitions, is the cause of an official, as well as of a social, cleavage. English officials stick together, for their numbers are few and their isolation often great, so that it is natural, and only human, that they should like their subornimates and colleagues to be men whom they know and with whom they are, or can be, friends. One Englishman knows another, can trust him, or at least can see through him, or what is of even more importance, can see round him. With Indian colleagues there is never the same feeling of security. No Englishman ever feels that he can see through an Indian, still less does he feel he can see round him. He does not know all that is going on, gives his trust only so far as he must, and never feels sure of the secret springs of action, nor is certain in his knowledge of the ramifications of connexions and relationships which beset every Indian, or which seen to beset him, and influence his actions. This mental attitude, if persisted in, leads an Englishman to surround himself with Englishmen, to replace Indians by Englishmen in every position of trust, to feel that every work of importance requires an Englishman to do it, and to extend the sphere of English control and interference more and more into the details of Indian life. It is perfectly true that the proportion of Indian to English officials is increasing steadily; but the influence of English methods and the prevalence of the English type are also increasing, so that the administration tends always to become more and more Anglicized and less and less in accordance with Oriental ideas and Oriental traditions. The Indian complaints that he does not get his fair share of the sweets and of the responsiblities of office, and the complaint is true. There are many Indians in Government employ who are fit for higher office than they will ever achieve, who are able, honest, energetic, and enterprising, and whose promotion is blocked, in fact if not in theory, solely because further promotion would bring them more into contact with Englishmen, and in such positions difficulties arise. As a general rule Indians are only given the places that Englishmen do not want; while, to fulfil their pledges, Government should give them all the places in which Englismen are not essential. How often we hear of Englishmen being foisted into places which an Indian could hold just as well, or, at least, quite well enough. There is a "minimum" of salary at which it is not possible to secure the services of a good Englishman, but for which the pick of Indians can be got: yet, in such positions, clerical and subordinate, we find Englishmen or Anglo-Indians appointed, when better men are on the spot and are passed over, only because they are Indians. The number of English head clerks, municipal secretaries, and overseers is always increasing, and who would contend that good men are got for such posts? It is, however,an undoubted fact that the Indian requires much more supervision to make him display his superior abilities and is much more liable to fall into gross corruption; for it is corruption more than anything else which is the besetting sin of the Indian official. In Native States English interference is

ALWAYS INCREASING

and this development is quite modern. The old type of administration, when the chief rack-rented and oppressed the State in the pursuit of his pleasures and in the interest of his favourites, is no longer winked at and is no longer allowed. We now have a hierachy of ordered officialdom, culminating in Ministers and a Council of state, with budgets, finance, and a civil list. All this, besides the English resident, entails English settlement officers, doctors, engineers, accountants-general, and other subordinates, who are often rather scant in their courtesy to the heads of the State who are supposed to be their masters, and find their own feelings of contempt repaid or anticipated by the resentment and dislike of the officials and rulers of the State. The modern administration of Native States is very much more efficient and is infinitely less oppressive than the old; but it is certainly not loved by the rajahs or their myrmidons, and is not seldom resented by the people. It is by no means always the case that the happiness of a people increases "pari passu" with its material prosperity; and the exploitation of states, the building of railways, the working of mines, and the starting of factories may add little, if anything, to the comfort of the people, while such improvements are resented by the ruling body and entail the importation of numbers of English experts who own but a nominal allegiance to the chief of the State. It is not unknown for the beginnings of organized crime in a State to be dated, with perfect justice, from the establishment, for the first time, of regular police force with an experienced Englishman in charge. Until the police came and crime had to be reported and convictions depended on evidence, the people were able to deal with crime in their own way, and in the last resort of appeal to the law the magistrates punished the men whom the countryside knew to be guilty. One of the loudest and deepest complaints is that the administration of Native States is being Anglicized, and the charge is true. That the English form of administration is more honest and more efficient and more productive of revenue and comfort than the old bad methods no one can doubt, but it may be questioned whether the best mechanical English administration is as good as the best administration of a good Indian rajah, who knows his State from end to end, who knows the good men and the bad men by name, and who is familiar beforehand with the truth and falsehood of any important case which comes before him for decision, and, with it all, does not forget that all Oriental men are not equal, and that different men must be judged by different standards and punished by different laws. In the Army the case is

THE HARDEST OF ALL;

for the Indian gentleman there is no career in the Army. The Indian weteran of 40 years service, whose breast is covered with medals, and who has seen countless campaigns and reached the highest point of promotion that an Indian can reach, is still, in all essentials, subordinate to the latest-joined English subaltern of the regiment. The Indian Army is a career to the poor peasant boy who enters the ranks as a private and comes back with money and honours and land and troops of friends. The best native officers are the promoted men for they have come far and are contented. The gentlemen who enter the Army as native officers are seldom so efficient and can never get any great promotion. The commissioned ranks have never been open to Indians, for though the native officers hold commissions, they are from the Viceroy and not from the King and are regimental only. The principal reason is that no regiment would welcome an Indian subaltern in their mess, and, indeed, his presence would be very stoutly resented. To what limits this exclusiveness can be carried the history of the Imperials Cadet Corps will show. The young cadets were trained under the immediate supervision of the Viceroy, they were taught all military duties, trained in discipline, and finally given the King's commission as lieutenants in the Army. So far, not one of them has been appointed to a regiment; they are put on staff duties and attached as extra A.D.C.'s to generals, but not one of them has entered the ordinary line. Thus it cannot be considered remarkable that the Indian agitators point to the Imperial cadets as an example of the boasted equality of employment for Indian and English officers.

Whatever statistics may say and Governments protest, it is not a fact that Indians of whatever race or creed are freely and impartially appointed to offices the duties of which they may be qualified to discharge. It is a fact that by far the greater number of the officials are Indian, but there is a constant tendency to exclude them from posts that Englishmen want to hold and to give them only posts that no Englishman would willingly take. All the best posts are held by the Imperial services, of which the Indian Civil Service is the chief, and, as a general rule, no outsider, whatever his qualifications and claims to consideration, is admitted to any post which can be held by a member of the Indian Civil Service, even though the post be not on the regular list of appointments reserved to that service. High rank in the Army is entirely closed to Indians, and in all branches of the public service Indians still find that when they come into competition with Englishmen their race and colour are a disadvantage and not an additional qualification. There is no doubt whatever that as a rule, Indian officials are not so efficient as Englishmen; their subordinates dislike serving under them and people dislike being judged by them, but this is largely because the higher administration is English, and an Indian's report upon a subordinate and his decision on a case do not carry the same weight, and perhaps for that reason also, are prepared with less care than an Englishman finds necessary. To fulfil in the letter and in the spirit the pledge contained in the Queen's proclamation, it is necessary to do more than give to Indians only the places that Englishmen do not want; it is necessary to alter the whole tone of the administration and to give to Indians a preference to appointments the duties of which they are able to fulfil and to reserve for Englishmen only such posts as cannot at present be adequately filled by Indians. It is no part of the object of this paper to work out details, nor does the writer feel competent to do so, for no man can forecast the ultimate form of administration which will be evolved by the influence of a conscientious English Government working on Oriental material. This much, however, may be stated with confidence, that the principle indicated, if followed with decision and imposed on subordinate Governments and individuals, would give to Indians a greater measure of justice than they receive at present, and would go far to fulfil to them the pledges upon which they rely, and of the non-fulfilment of which they now complain.

ANGLO-INDIAN.

SOUTH AFRICA'S GREAT PROBLEM.

"Mis giving will be aroused in Natal," says the "Natal Witness," "by the interview with Sir Henry De Villiers, Chief Justice of Cape Colony, which was published by South Africa. Sir Henry was in England en route for the Canadian Tercentenary Celebration.

CHAIRMAN OF THE CONVENTION.

"Sir Henry," says the "Witness," "it will be remembered, was mentioned soon after the Conference at Capetown as the almost certain President of the National Convention which is to meet in Durban in September or October next. For such a position nobody in South Africa is better fitted, intellectually or by reason of a long and profound knowledge of South African problems and affairs. It is disturbing to us to note however, that Sir Henry has openly declared himself a Unificationist, and he is outright in favour of curtailing the independent powers of the States. He is evidently of opinion that Unification and not Federation will be aimed at at the Convention, and he declares that the more the local Parliaments can be curtailed the better it will be.

UNIFICATION OR FEDERATION?

"Not a word is put forward to support this contention, except that Sir Henry touches on the question of expense, a phase of the subject with which we are dealing in other articles. Even this, however, would not in his opinion necessitate abolishing the State Parliaments, but only 'curtailing their powers'—a phrase which has a suspicious ring in our ears, and is certainly unfortunately used at this juncture. Federation also would have the effect of curtailing the powers of the State Parliaments; why therefore should the probable President of the National Convention insist on the value of Unification as achieving that end? The curtailment of power under Federation would still leave individuality and independence intact; under Unification it would totally destroy them.

AN ADVOCATE OF UNIFICATION.

"Unified, says Sir Henry De Villiers, the Colonies would be enabled to speak through one mouthpiece; but we ask, through whose mouthpiece? Through that, of course; of the Colony coming into the Union with the greatest weight, power, influence, and wealth. We agree with the concluding words of the Chief Justice that 'nothing will conduce to prosperity more rapidly than a union of all the British Colonies in South Africa.' But it must be union on a sound and just basis; a union in which the rights of all parties to it shall be equally preserved and as well protected. If Sir Henry De Villiers is really to fill the high and important post of President of the National Convention, we would be better pleased to find him recognising this essential truth, and not entering upon his presidency a partisan."

CHIEF JUSTICE'S VIEWS.

Here is what Sir Henry said to South Africa:—

"'Will it be necessary to abolish the local Parliaments, or can it be more efficiently, done, as in Australia, with a federal Parliament and a complete Parliament in each State?' 'My own idea is that they will endeavour to attain to Unification as far as possible.'

"'And do away with the existing Parliaments?'

"'Not necessarily; but they must not give the different States too extensive powers, as they did in Australia. In that country, wherever there is no provision to the contrary, the several States retain their powers, but in Canada it is different. The Federal Legislature exercises its jurisdiction where there is no special provision to the contrary.'

"'Then how far would it be necessary to curtail the local Parliaments?'

THE ADVANTAGES OF UNION.

"'That is just the point. If they are sufficiently curtailed we shall have Unification, and the more they can curtail them the better it will be, so as not to have State Legislatures in addition to the Federal Legislature. If we retain the existing Parliaments and Governments, and on top of those keep a large Federal Parliament, the expenses will be enormous. They would be more than South Africa could bear.'

"'In what way do you consider South Africa would benefit by a union of the States?'

"'It would certainly lessen public expenditure and it would enable the Colonies to speak through one mouthpiece; it would raise the credit of South Africa, and I am sure it would do more than anything else to remove racial animosity.'"

MOISTURE AND THE STRENGTH OF WOOD.

The results of a study of this question made some time since by the United States, Forest Service are interesting and instructive. Says "The Engineering Digest" (New York), giving credit to "The Engineering Times":—

"It has been found that the relation of moisture to strength follows a definite law. The strength of all kinds of wood increases rapidly with proper drying, the amount of increase depending on the species and the degree of dryness. Thus the strength of a piece of unseasoned red spruce may be increased over 400 per cent. by a thorough drying at the temperature of boiling water. But the strength decreases again as the wood reabsorbs moisture. Air-dried wood protected from the weather and containing 12 per cent. of moisture is, according to species, 1·7 to 2·4 times stronger than when green. Drying also increases the stiffness of wood. These conclusions have been drawn from pieces of small cross-sections, not exceeding 4 inches by 4 inches. Large timber requires years of drying before the moisture is reduced to the point at which the strength begins to increase. It has been found that, under normal conditions, wood fibre will absorb a definite amount of moisture. Additional water only fills the pores. It has also been found that the water which simply fills the pores has no effect on the strength. . . . Timber that has been dried and resoaked is slightly weaker than when green."

BY THE WAY.

HIGH LIVING AND HIGH THINKING.

One eats nowadays with such fear and trembling that it is positively refreshing to find a famous doctor like Sir James Crichton-Browne getting up and telling a Health Congress that a good dinner is not necessarily destructive both to body and soul, and, indeed, is occasionally a very beneficial thing. Once as he pointed out, doctors voted unanimously for feeding up; now starvation is urged upon us as the high road to salvation. He does not agree. He admits the existence of overfeeding and its dangers. On the other hand, he condemns with no uncertain voice the practice of a flabby vegetarianism. The Japanese have won their place in history through the inclusion of the beefsteak in their menu, and "the craving for animal food has largely contributed to the advance of civilisation." High living, in fact so long as it is kept within bounds, is not only consistent with but conducive to high thinking. One might support the argument from the case of those whom there is no need to warn against excessive indulgence in the pleasures of the table. If semi-starvation meant super-excellence physical and mental, it would seem passing strange that the existing order of society should have been maintained so long intact.

WOMEN NOT INFERIOR.

Judge Bray, at Shoreditch County Court, spoke the truth, but not nearly the whole truth, on a phase of the great question of speed. "It is perfectly useless," he said, "to ask a woman anything about speed; she is sure to say something ridiculous." So she is. So also is every man. If not every man, at any rate nearly as many men as women. Unless one is accustomed to riding a bicycle or driving a motor-car, or unless one makes the calculation of rates of speed a hobby, he is pretty, sure to fail when his opinion is required as to the speed at which this or that vehicle which may have got into trouble was going at the disastrous moment. It is because so very few people have the least notion of the difference between ten and twenty miles, an hour, between thirty and sixty, and so on, that the evidence given in courts of law is often so absurdly unreliable. If an examination were made it would be found that travellers in so familiar and popular a vehicle as a railway carriage are almost invariably unaware of the rate of the train. They will remark, "We must be going sixty miles an hour," when they are really going thirty. An uneven run will upset their calculations in one way; a smooth run in another. In the first case they will exaggerate; in the second they will underestimate. Decidedly women alone must not be blamed. Such ignorance is common to civilised humanity.

WHAT IS WHISKY.

No longer need the question which has bored us all be asked. For we now know what is whisky. The Royal Commissioners, issuing wisely an interim report, have told us. Everything is whisky. All potable spirits that is to say whether of malt or malt and unmalted barley and other cereals whether the product of the pot still or patent still whether rid of most of their fusel oil and other atrocities by one apparatus or another. This is a sensible decision and we can make up our own mind as to what is a "potable spirit"—taking, perhaps, as catholic a view of this point as have the Commissioners of the involved technical points which have raised all this potpatent pother. There is a full report to come when the Commissioners will decide as between the labels designed to give verisimilitude to the bald and unconvincing narrative of a whisky's origin. Meanwhile we may drink in peace and call it whisky without fear of contradiction—even if it be little more than potatoes and molasses. We shall not much harm ourselves. For nowadays we take our whisky in quite small doses and dilute it with healing mineral waters—if we do not actually drop curative pellets in it—and, are not—fortunately—the men our forebears were, and it really doesn't much matter what it is that we call whisky so long as we fined it a decently "potable" spirit. If it has taken the labours of many months and many Royal Commissioners at considerable expense to the State and the Trade to discover this trifling and obvious truth that is our English way and there are arguments in its favour.

AN EDUCATIONAL THEORIST.

Mr. Edwin Collins, the educational reformer who has his own ideas of how children should be brought up, has made another appearaace before the magistrate. This time the Magistrate was Mr. Plowden, who appears to have been more sympathetically inclined towards the theories of Mr. Collins, though there is no reason in that respect to complain of Mr. Paul Taylor. When the reformer was first summoned we took occasion to point out that very probably his theory of education was much saner than that represented in our prevailing system. At the same time, we suggested that children educated on different lines from those among whom their lot in life will be cast are subjected to a certain handicap. Yesterday's proceeding of the Marylybone Court strengthen us in that view. One of the young Collinses, who gave evidence seems to be a smart lad. His answers to the questions put him justify to some extent his father's system. But in the old fashioned manner in which he leant over the witness-box and discussed general schemes of education with the magistrate—"You know," he remarked, "that if the caterpillar gorges till its digestion is impaired, it can never become a butterfly"—a sensible observer may perceive the faults of Mr. Collins's system. Boys who can talk to magistrate in the manner of "progressive theorists" would seem to be deficient in some of the more valuable elements of a good, thorough, all-round education.

GIFTS TO A WOMAN.

India gave to me graves and gardens,
I laid my babes in her iron breast
Where sunlight flickers but cool night pardons
The petty passions of day's unrest.

I built for myself fair homes of flowers,
Pansies and poppies and mignonette,
They held for me all my golden hours,
The scent of their sweetness haunts me yet.

Ah! the crimson roses' riot of pleasure,
And the silver ribbon the water made
When the moaning well gave forth its treasure,
And jasmine perfumed the evening shade.

While the Exile dram'd of clipt yew hedges,
In English gardens with daisied grass,
On the dusty paths with unkempt edges
By the gate where the swaying camels pass.

And the marigolds spilled their golden glory
Where the light burned low at the saints' poor shrine,
Earth and fire—the old old story,
Of the dust of man his soul divine.

Other women hold sway now yonder
Over my gardens that bloomed of old,
Or the earth is pale where the shadows wander
And gone are the petals of red and gold.

India gave to me graves and gardens,
I looked my last on them long ago,
The mad rain weeps and the fierce sun hardens,
Where my babies sleep and the roses grow.

A Woman in England, in the "C. and M. Gazette."

Parry, Smith & Co's.

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Increases in Popularity daily—Increases in attractions daily—Increases in Value daily.

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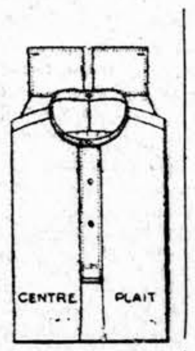
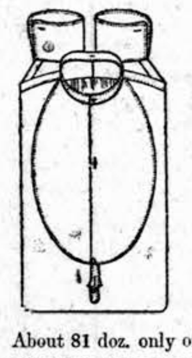
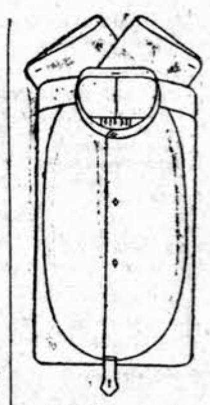


Splendid Line of men's white matte shirts with soft fronts, and stiff cuffs. English made in all sizes to go at Rs. 2-15 each.



About 81 doz. only of men's shirts of all sorts and conditions to go at absolute cost prices. All sizes and all fresh goods, so hurry up and secure some.



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200 dozen of Fancy Coloured Neglige Shirts in smart designs and good Washing Colours to go at Rs 1-15 each.

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From all departments. Their name is Legion! the assortment is startling and the utilitarian need go no further—in fact they are the talk of the Town so why go elsewhere for such unheard of Bargains.

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SEE OUR PRICES

THE LADIES HATS!!

Such a Variety—Such good styles—Such low prices. Such a Brilliant display and yet everyone reduced in price to what they actually cost us. They have to go and go they will at the prices we have marked them.

Parry, Smith & Co's.

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COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, AUGUST 7.] [BOMBAY, AUGUST 8.

FINANCIAL.

	Rates.	Plus.	Minus.
2½ per cent. Consols ...	86 5/16		1/8
3 do. Rentes ...	96 1/2	1/4	
3½ do. Sterling Loan ...	99	1/4	
3½ do. Govt. Securities ...	63	un	chgd
*Bar Silver in London ...	24 1/16		1/8
Do. do. 2 months' hence	24 1/16		1/8
Do. in New York ...	52 1/8		1/4
Exchange on London at Paris ...	25·14	un	chgd
Do. do do. Berlin	20·39 1/2	1/4	
Do. do. do. New York	4·86 1/2	un	chgd
Discount Bank of England Rate	2 1/2	since	28th May
Do. Short London Bills, 3 months' sight	1 3/8	un	chgd
Do. Indian Bank Bills, 6 months' sight	2 3/8	un	chgd
Do. 3 Months' Fine Trade Bills ...	2 1/8		1/4
Do. 6 Months' Fine Trade Bills ...	2 7/8		1/8
Interest Day-to-day Loans ...	5/8		1/8
Do. 7-day Market Loans	1	un	chgd

Exchange on India, 30 days' sight (Bank's buying rate)...1s. 3 23-32d. unchgd.

Mail :—

The Bombay Mail of 25th ultimo arrived at Brindisi on yesterday evening.

SPECIE SHIPMENTS.

Silver to Bombay...	£ 110,000
Gold to Bombay...	£ 90,000

THE BANK OF ENGLAND Returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results :—

		6th August.
Government Securities	£15,500,000 inc.	£ 500,000
Other Securities	...£23,500,000 dec.	£200.000
Notes and Gold	...£24,680,000 dec.	£1,400,000

COTTON.

Liverpool :—

Spots	Quiet but steady.
Futures	...Steady.
East Indian	...Quiet.
Manchester	...Dull.
Total Sales	...5,000
Sold on Speculation and for Export ...	300
Imports	...2,000
Mid-Americans ...	...6·28+04
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown ...	7 11/16 unchgd.

Future Delivery Prices :—

Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	Oct-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.
5·50 +03	5·29 +03	5·22 +03	5·16 +03	5·13 +03
Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-Apl.	Apl-May.	
5·11 +02	5·12 +02	5·13 +02	5·14 +02	

New York—

Receipts at U. S. Ports	6,000
Do. do. last year ...	1,200
Exports to Great Britain	1,000
Do. to Continent	Mutilated.

Spot Cotton—10·65 unchgd.

Futures—Month of Oct..Mutilated
Do. do. Dec......9·44+08
Advanced on favourable cables and on improved financial conditions and Wall Street demand.

New Orleans :—

Spot Cotton—10 3/8 +01
Futures—Month of Oct. 9·61+05
Do. do. Dec. 9·46+05
Closing Tone of Spot—Easy.

Cotton Stock in London	... 16,070
Week's receipts of Cotton at U. S. Ports...	23.000 Bales.
Do. Exports to Great Britain ...	2,000 „
Do. do. to France and Continent ...	Mutilated.
Stock of Cotton at U. S. Ports	... 194,000 „
Do. do. at Interior Ports	... 122,000 „
Week's Exports to Japan ...	Nil

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Good Madras Westerns C.I.F.—3 [illegible]d.
F. G. F. Tinnevelly C. I. F.—4 [illegible]d. Sellers.
Fair Red Coconadas—C. I. F.—3 [illegible]d.
Coconada Ginned—C.I.F.—3 [illegible]d.

WHEAT.

White Choice Karachi C. I. F.—39—August-Sept.—Hull—Sellers—Canal.

Red F. A. Q. Karachi C. I. F.—38 1/2—August-Sept.—Hull—Sellers—Canal.

Tone of Wheat.—Quiet.

SEEDS

Rapeseed :—

Yellow Gujarat, per 416 lbs. 85 per cent. ex-ship 57 1/4 August-Sept.—Dunkirk—Sellers—Canal.

Yellow Cawnpore, per 416 lbs. 85 per cent. ex-ship, 56 1/4 Aug-Sept.—Dunkirk—Sellers—Canal.

Tone of Rapeseed—Firm.

Linseed :—

Bombay, per 416lbs, ex-ship 48 1/2 August-Sept—Havre—Sellers—Canal.

Tone of Linseed—Quiet.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Coffee :—

In New York Fair Rio (No. 7 quality) 6 1/8 unchanged.

Rubber :—

Para Rubber 3/11—Buyers.

Metals :—

Copper Braziers	£ 74 0 0
Yellow Metal	d. 6 5/16

FREIGHT :—

Coals Cardiff to Bombay Canal—Nominal.

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages.	Value.	From	Importer.
38 Bar Silver ...	Rs. 74,409	London	Chartered Bank
2 Boxes Sovs......	76,800	do	Hongkong Bank
Gold Coins ...	22,895		
210 Bars Silver...	3,73,603		
116 do do ...	2,24,285	do	International Bank
40 do do ...	74,579	do	Mercantile Bank
242 do do ...	5,22,167	do	Yokohama Bank
373 do do ...	6,69,346	do	Indian Specie Bank

BOMBAY MARKETS.

SATURDAY EVENING.] [8TH AUGUST, 1908.

FINANCIAL.

Bank Rates :—

Bank of England... 2½ per cent. from 26th May.
Bank of Bengal ... 3 per cent. „ 16th July.
Bank of Bombay... 3 per cent. „ 23rd „
Bank of Madras ... 4 per cent. „ 14th „

Money :—

Borrowers for two months fixed at 2 1-2 per cent. per annum.

Exchange :—

There is no alteration to report in this market and being mail day there has not been much new business offering. All Banks were willing to sell at 1s. 3 27-32d. T. T. and 1s. 3 7-8d. on demand at which there were small buyers. The Credit rate is steady at 1s. 4d. 3 months' sight with few bills offering. Far Eastern rates are steady.

We quote :—

T. T. on London	... 1s. 3 27/32d.
Demand Draft	... 1s. 3 7/8d.
Credits—3 months' sight..	... 1s. 4d.
Do. 6 months' sight—	... 1s. 4 5/32d.
Do 3 months' sight—Francs	167 3/4
Do 3 months' sight. Marks	137
Hongkong—30 days' sight...	133
Yokohama—30 days' sight ...	152
Shanghai—30 days' sight ...	176 1/2

Government P[illegible]

The market op[illegible]8 ready and 95 1-2 for the settl[illegible] not been much doing but towards [illegible]otations were 1-16 better with small [illegible]alcutta market opened at 95 11-16 for cash.

We quote :—

Cash	Rs. 95·11
1st Settlement	„ 95·9

Bullion :—

On Friday Bar Silver in London fell 1-8 to 24 1-16 for ready and forward delivery. New York was 1-4 down at 52 1-8. Locally the market opened at 61 15-16, ex-duty, for cash and closes 1-4 lower. Forward rates are given below. Bar Gold is steady.

We quote :—

	Rs.	a.	p.
English Bar Gold	24	6	0
Australian Bar Gold	24	4	0
Bombay Bar Gold	24	3	0
English Shield Sovereigns	15	5	0
English Dragon Sovereigns	15	4	0
Silver ex Duty—Ready ...	61	11	0
Ditto 1st Settlement ...	61	6	0
Ditto 2nd Settlement ...	61	10	0

COTTON.

Market Report :—

Our market is quiet but steady and prices are almost unchanged. There is no improvement in the demand for New Crop and little business passing. There is a small enquiry by Japan shippers for fine M. G. Bengals, November delivery, but sellers are by no means keen.

The Rooms at Colaba were closed this afternoon, and only a small business was done in ready cotton by mills.

QUOTATIONS :—

	Rs.	Delivery.
Fine M. G. Broach ...	... 240/1	March/09
Good M. G. Broach ...	... 235	„
Fine M. G. Nagpur-Kampti	... 217	Jan/09
Fine M. G. Damangaum-Pulgaon	... 208/9	„
Fine M. G. Khangaum-Akola	... 201	„
Fine M. G. Amraoti... ...	... 201	„
Fine M. G. Muttia	... 195	„
F. G. M. G. Khandeish ...	... 190	„
Fine M. G. Khandeish ...	... 196	„
Fine M. G. Bengals ...	... 184/5	„
F. G. H. G. Bengals ...	... 174 1/2	„

Liverpool Opener :—

Opening Tone	Steady.
Estimated Sales	4,000 bales.
Total Imports	1,000 „

Future Delivery Prices :—

Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.
5·52 +02	5·29	5·22	5·16

Unchanged.

Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-March	Mar-Apl.	Apl.-May
5·14	5·12	5·13	5·14	5·15

+01

MISCELLANEOUS.

Linseed :—

The market is quiet but steady with only a small business passing.

We quote :—

Ready	Rs. 8 8 0 B. T.
September	„ 8 15 0 R. T.
New Crop April-May	„ 8 2 6 R. T.

Rapeseed :—

The market is steady, but there is little doing.

We quote :—

Ready Brown Cawnpore...	Rs. 8 13 0 B. T.
„ Yellow Guzerat ...	„ 10 2 6 „
„ „ Cawnpore ...	„ 9 14 0 „
New Crop Brown Delhi, Apl.-May.	„ 8 2 0 R. T.

Poppyseed :—

Ready ... ... Rs. 10 8 0

Tone.—Quiet but Steady.

Castorseed :—

Ready ... ... Rs. 31 0 0

Tone—Steady.

Cottonseed :—

Ready Rs. 26 0 0 to Rs. 26 8 0

Tone.—Quiet but Steady.

Mowraseed :—

Ready ... ... Rs. 5 14 0 B. T.

Tone—Steady.

Wheat :—

White Delhi, Aug-Sept. ...	Rs. 6 3 6 R. T.
New „ April-May ...	„ 5 4 6 „

Tone—Steady.

THE SHARE MARKET.

Banks :—

Bombay	1,412 1/2
India	64
Indian Specie Bank	54 1/4

Mills :—

Century...	375
David	360
Empress	300
Kohinoor	745
Luxmi Cotton	1,395
Manockji Petit	3,160
Standard	1,170

Presses :—

New Mofussil	650
Volkart's United	1,025

Miscellaneous :—

Alcock Ashdown & Co. ...	310
Badham Pile & Co	127
Bombay E. S. & Tram Coy., Ld. Pref.	161
The Bombay E. S. & T. Co.. Ltd. Ordi.	139
Bombay Flour Mill	910
Bombay Steam Nav. Ordi. ...	335
Central India Mining	340
Colaba Land and Mill... ...	1,085
Delhi Flour Mill	152
Marcks & Co.	130 X. D.
Telephone Co.	34
Treacher & Co	600

Railways :—

Ahmedabad-Prantej	565 X. D.
Amritsar-Patti...	114¼ „
Tapti-Valley	430
Ahmedabad-Dholka	103 X. D.

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Cotton and Produce into Bombay during the 24 hours ended at 6 p.m. yesterday :—

Cotton	1,020 bales.
Wheat	3,070 cwts.
Linseed	722 „
Rapeseed	873 „
Gingellyseed	842 „
Poppyseed	89 „
Groundnuts	27 „
Castorseed	2,235 „
Rice	618 „
Myrabollams	498 „
Cottonseed	2,828 „
Mowraseed	3,654 „
Gram	1,703 „
Joowar	nil
Maize	nil

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, AUGUST 8.] [BOMBAY, AUGUST 9.

FINANCIAL.

	Rates.	Plus.	Minus.
2½ per cent. Consols..............	86 5-16	un	chgd
3 do. Rentes	96 1-2	un	chgd
3½ do. Sterling Loan ...	98 7-8		1-8
3½ do. Govt. Securities...	63	un	chgd
*Bar Silver in London	24 1-16	un	chgd
Do. do. 2 months' hence	24 1-16	un	chgd
Do. in New York	52 1-8	un	chgd
Exchange on London at Paris	25·14	un	chgd
Do. do. do. Berlin	20·39 1-2	un	chgd
Do. do. do. New York	4·86 1-2	un	chgd
Discount Bank of England Rate	2 1/2	since	28 May 08.
Discount Short London Bills, 3 months' sight ...	1 3-8	un	chgd
Do. Indian Bank Bills, 6 months' sight ...	2 3-8	un	chgd
Do. 3 Months' Fine Trade Bills	2 1-8	un	chgd
Do. 6 Months' Fine Trade Bills	2 7-8	un	chgd
Interest Day-to-day Loans	5/8	un	chgd
Do. 7-day Market Loans ...	1	un	chgd

Exchange on India, 30 days' sight (Bank's buying rate) 1s. 3 23/32d.

SPECIE SHIPMENTS.

Silver to Calcutta	£ 30,000
Gold to „	£ 10,000

COTTON.

Liverpool :—

Spots	Flat and Easier.
Futures	Steady.
East Indian	Quiet.
Manchester	Quiet.
Total Sales	3,000 Bales.
Sold on Speculation and for Export.	200 „
Imports	1,000 „
Mid-Americans	6·22—04
Egyptian F.G. F. Brown ...	7 11/16 unchgd

Future Delivery Prices :—

A.-S.	S.-O.	O.-N.	N.-D.	D.-J.
5·47 —03	5·27 —02	5·20 —02	5·13 —03	5·10 —03
J.-F.	F.-M.	Mar-Apl.	Apl-May.	
5·08 —03	5·09 —03	5·10 —03	5·11 —03	

New York :—

Receipts at U. S. Ports	2,000 Bales.
Do. do. last year	1,600 „
Exports to Great Britain	1,000 „
Do to Continent	7,000 „

Spot Cotton—10·55—10.

Futures—Month of Oct. 9·64—13
Do. Dec. 9·34—10
Declined owing to bear pressure and liquidation and to Southern selling of futures in the local market.

New Orleans :—

Spot Cotton—10 3/8 unchgd
Futures—Month of Oct. 9·51 — 10
Do do Dec. 9·36 — 10
Cotton Total Visible Supply .. 1,460,000 Bales.
„ „ „ East Indian 180,000 „
„ Quantity in Sight ...11,380,000 „
New York 7th August.

* Week's Export to Continent 23,000.
Yesterday 13,000 bales.

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

Total	Week's Sales	23,000 Bales
„	Sold on Speculation	...
„	Sold for Exportation	1,000 „
„	Amounts forwarded to Consumers	55,000 „
„	Actual Exports	3,000 „
„	Week's Imports	25,000 „
„	Stock	439,000 „
Surat's	Week's Sales	100 „
„	Sold on Speculation	...
„	Sold for Exportation	100 „
„	Amounts forwarded to Consumers	3,300 „
„	Actual Exports	200 „
„	Week's Imports	4,000 „
„	Stocks	17,000 ,
Afloat	Americans	20,000 „
„	Indian	7,000 „

MISCELLANEOUS.

Coffee :—

In New York Fair Rio (No. 7 quality), 6 1/8 unchgd.

Rubber :—

Para Rubber 3s. 11½d.—Buyers.

THE MADRAS MARKET.

Banks.

Bank of Madras...	1,135
Bangalore Bank...	Sellers 120
Commercial Bank	Sellers 15
Do. 6 per cent. Cum. Pref ...	60

Mills and Presses.

Bangalore Woollen, Cotton, & Silk...	Buyers 95
Do. do. 6 per cent Deb. 1910 ...	1,000
Buckingham Mill 7 o/o Pref. 1st Jan.July... ...	106
Do. do. do. 31st Dec. ...	1,100
Do. 6 per cent. Deb. 1909 ...	1,000
Carnatic ... ... Buyers c.d....	530
Do. 6 per cent. Deb. 1913	1,000
Coimbatore Spinning & Weaving A Shares...	Seller 150
Do. do ... B. Shares (25 paid)...	Buyers 38
Coral	170
Jamalamudugu Press	400
Madras United S. W. & M.	2,800
Madura	150
Mysore Spinning & Manufacturing ...	nom. 200
Tadpatri Press (Ord.)	550
Do. 7 per cent. Cum. Pref. ...	104
Tinnevelly	500
Tirupur Press	450

Miscellaneous.

Arbuthnot's Industrials 6 p. c. Cum. Pref.	Buyers. 50
Burma Investment's	14
Burmah Oil Coy.	..82s. 6d.
Cochin State Railway 5 o/o Loan (1911)	Sellers 100
Ditto ditto 4 o/o Loan (1918) ...	98
Deccan Sugar and Abkari, Ld. (Ord.)	...Sellers.
Ditto 7 per cent 1st Mort. Deb. (1913) ...	950
Ditto ditto (1909) ...	1,000
E. I. Distilleries & Sugar Factories (Ord.) ...	9s. 6d.
Do. 5 per cent. Deb. ...	Sellers £100
Do. 7 per cent. Cum. Pref. ...	Sellers 15s.
East Indian Tea & Produce... ...	29s.
Indian Aluminium	Sellers 90
Indian Cycle and Engineering 7 percent. Deb.	90
Malabar Timber Yard & Saw Mills ...	Sellers 100
Do. 7 per cent. Cum. Pref.	Sellers 90
McDowell and Co. (Ord.)	Sellers 150
Do. 6 per cent. Cum. Pref ..	Sellers 97
Madras Electric Tramways ...	...nom £1
Madras Electric Tramway 5 per cent. Debs	£97
Madras Electric Supply Corpn. (10s. paid) ...	12s. 6d.
Do. 5 per cent Construction Debentures...	96
Massey and Co. (Ord.)	135
Do. 6 per cent. Cum. Pref.	103
Mysore Chromium	Seller 85
New Mysore Manganese	...14s. 3d.
Oakes and Co. (Ord.)	100
Do. 5 per cent. Debentures 1910...	Sellers 100
Do. 6 per cent. Cum. Pref.	Sellers 100
Ootacamund Municipal 6 per cent. Debs.	Buyers 100
[illegible]ental Benefit and Deposit Society ...	11-8
Peninsular Mineral (Rs. 80 paid)... ...	65
Ramnad Raj Sterling 5 per cent. ...	... £100
Rangoon Oil	70
Sivagunga Zemindary 5 per cent. Bonds	£ 98
Smith, W. E. & Co. (Ord.)	130
Do. 6 per cent. Cum. Pref.	Sellers 105
South Indian Railway Debentures	£122
Do. (Capital Stock, 1911)... ...	£ 99
Southern India Rubber (Rs. 75 paid) ...	50
Shell Transport and Trading Company	xd. 45s.
Do. 5 per cent. Preference	£ 9¼
Shimoga Manganese	Sellers 50
Spencer and Co. (Ord.)	Buyers 150
Do. 6 per cent. Cum. Pref.	106
Tanjore District Board 4 per cent. Loan ...	96
United Coffee Growers	50
Vizianagram Mining	26s.

INDIAN GOLD MINES.

Anantapur Gold, 17s, 6d. paid ...	...16s. 3d.
Balaghat, fully paid	... 5s. 6d.
Do. 10 o/o Preference fully paid	...14s. 3d.
Burma Ruby Mines	... 8s. 3d.
Champion Reef, fully paid ...	5s.
Deccan Goldfield Develop. (7s. 6d. paid)	... 1½d.
Dharwar Gold, fully paid... ...	... 3s. 3d.
Dharwar Reefs, (15s. paid) ...	... 1s. 6d.
Glenrock	... 1½d.
Goldfields of Dharwar	... 3s. 6d.
Goldfields of Mysore ...	1½d.
Hosur Gold Mines (17s. 4d. paid) ...	... ...
Hutti (Nizam's), fully paid ...	...21s. 3d.
Hyderabad (Deccan)	... 38s. 9d.
Indian Mines Syndicate (3s. 6d. paid) ...	3d.
Kempinkote (New), fully paid	3d.
Mysore Gold, fully paid	...91s. 3d.
Mysore Reefs (Ord.)	6d.
Mysore West (19s. paid)...	9d.
Mysore Wynaad (19s. paid)	9d.
Nanjungod, fully paid	Sellers Rs. 7-8.
Nundydroog, fully paid	28s.
Ooregum, fully paid (Ordinary)	10s.
Ooregum Preference, fully paid ...	...16s. 9d.
Sangli, 15s. paid	... 2s. 9d.
Shimoga Goldfield...	Sellers Rs. 5
Topuldodi (Nizam's) 15s. paid ...	Nom.

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THE SCIENTIFIC NOTES.

AUGUST METEORS.

Astronomers look for a display of meteors from the 9th to 11th of August. These August meteors appear to radiate from a point in the constellation Perseus, and are hence known as Perseids. Popularly they have been called the tears of Saint Lawrence, whose day falls on the 10th. The facts with regard to these August meteors support the view now held by many astronomers that meteors are in many cases parts of cometary systems. In some cases the comet has ceased to be luminous, and is represented by a ring of dark fragments of matter revolving round the sun. Even when the comet still exists it may be followed by a train of dark fragments. The orbit of the August meteors corresponds so closely with that of the comet known as III. 1862, that there can be little doubt that they are parts of the same system.

LIQUEFACTION OF HELIUM.

Professor Onnes has persevered in his attempts to liquefy this most refractory of gases, and this time his efforts seem to have been really crowned with success. So far as is at present known there are no more worlds to conquer in this direction. As a general rule the difficulty of reducing a gas to the liquid state has been found to increase as the atomic weight diminishes. This nitrogen, atomic weight 14 is more difficult to liquefy than oxygen, atomic weight 16, and hydrogen, atomic weight 1, is more refractory still. Yet helium, with an atomic weight of 2, has proved much more difficult to liquefy than the lighter hydrogen. Discussing earlier attempts to liquefy helium, Sir J Dewar concluded the boiling point of the liquid would be 5. deg. absolute temperature, or 268 deg. C. below freezing point. The boiling point of liquid hydrogen is 20.5 deg. absolute. The great importance of the liquefaction of helium is the low temperature thereby attainable, which will enable physicists to study matter under new conditions.

£1,200,000 DAMAGE BY BEETLES.

The enormous amount of damage which must be caused by insects is illustrated by a report in the "Journal" of the Franklin Institute. A species of bark beetle has attacked the valuable pine forests of the Black Hills, South Dakota, and in 10 years done damage to the extent of £1,200,000. No effectual means of arresting its destructive work has been found but a natural remedy seems to be working itself out in a remarkable way. Two years ago a fungus was found on the trees which caused the bark to peel off. This exposed the eggs and young of the beetles, and it is hoped that in this way they will soon be exterminated.

NEW BRITISH BIRD.

At a recent meeting of the British Ornithologists' Club, Mr. J. S. Nicoll exhibited a species of bunting new to Britain. It was shot on Romney Marsh on March 26 of the present year, and is the species known as the large-billed reed bunting (Emberiza pyrrhuloides palustris). It resembles the familiar reed bunting of our marshes, but is easily distinguished by its much larger head. It is a common species in Southern Spain and Italy. The usual fate of such stragglers is to be shot by enthusiastic ornithologists, which seems a pity, as otherwise they might possibly stay and breed. And it is probable that it is sometimes by such wanderers that the range of a species is extended.

A GIANT OTTER.

Visitors to the Natural History Museum at South Kensington will now have the opportunity of seeing a new specimen of the giant otter of South America. The present excellent and well-mounted example replaces an old and badly mounted one which was all the museum hitherto possessed. This large species measures some six feet in length, and is characterised by the great lateral compression of its extremely powerful tail. This should render it a great assistance in swimming. The giant otter inhabits the rivers of Brazil and the Guianas, and is said to feed on fish, although its habits do not appear to be very well known. The smaller species of the same regions are said to feed on crustacea.

BOWER BIRDS AT THE ZOO.

The interesting collection of species from New Guinea made by Mr. Horsbrugh is now on view at the Zoo. Among them may be specially noticed the bower birds. One species is known as the gardener bower bird. It makes a sort of hut open at one side, and spreads out a bed of verdant moss inside. This it decks with flowers and fruits of the brightest colours. As these wither they are removed to a heap at the back of the hut, and replaced by fresh ones. Another species builds a domed mass of twigs round some shrub. One or two openings are left, and in the centre of the hut a mass of moss with flowers and seeds is placed. The bower birds seem to use these garden huts as playgrounds.

POWER CONSUMPTION IN EHE RAPID TRANSIT SUBWAY.

Striking evidence of the accuracy with which the electrical engineer is able to calculate beforehand the amount of power which will be necessary to perform a specified duty, is afforded by the statistics of operation of the New York Subway and by tests which were recently made by Mr. Stillwell, the designer of the electrical features of that system. In determining the capacity of the motors for the subway cars, there was but little data available that was applicable to the case in hand. The Manhattan Elevated Railway, it is true, supplied some data; but the trains were lighter, were run at slower speed, and in the open. The results obtained with the electric cars in the London "tubes" were vitiated by the fact that the trains were lighter and slower and particularly by the fact that, since they practically filled the tubes, the air resistance was of a different character from that which would be encountered in the rapid transit subway. It was finally decided to use, for express service, eight-car trains, of which five were to be motor cars, and for local service five-car trains, made up of three motor cars and two trailers. Each motor car was provided with two 200-horse-power motors, thus giving a capacity of 2,000 horse-power for the expresses, and 1,200 horse-power for the local trains. The accuracy with which electrical estimates of this character are now made by competent engineers, is shown by the fact that in their daily service, the motors have given slightly better results than were called for be the specifications, and this in spite of the fact that, in the later months of service heavier cars have been adopted than were originally planned. When we bear in mind that in weight, speed, capacity, and rate of acceleration, this road is in advance of any current practice in the world, or at any rate, was so at the time of its design, these results must be admitted to be extremely creditable. The results of the tests show that although, during rush hours, the speed of the express trains sometimes falls below 25 miles per hour, this falling off is due to the increase in the length of station stops beyond the average of 25 seconds per stop anticipated in the preliminary calculations. As regards the possibility of increasing the capacity of the subway, there is little hope of any relief from an increase of the power of the motors. Under existing conditions of handling the traffic, faster runs between stations would simply mean longer stops by signal at the entrance to stations. We are inclined to think that the best means of accelerating the service is that offered by Mr. Arnold in his recent report to the Public Service Commission, in which he advocates the double-decking of the express stations, and the provision at these stations of two tracks for each express track—a provision which would enable two express trains running in the same direction to unload and load their passengers at the same time.

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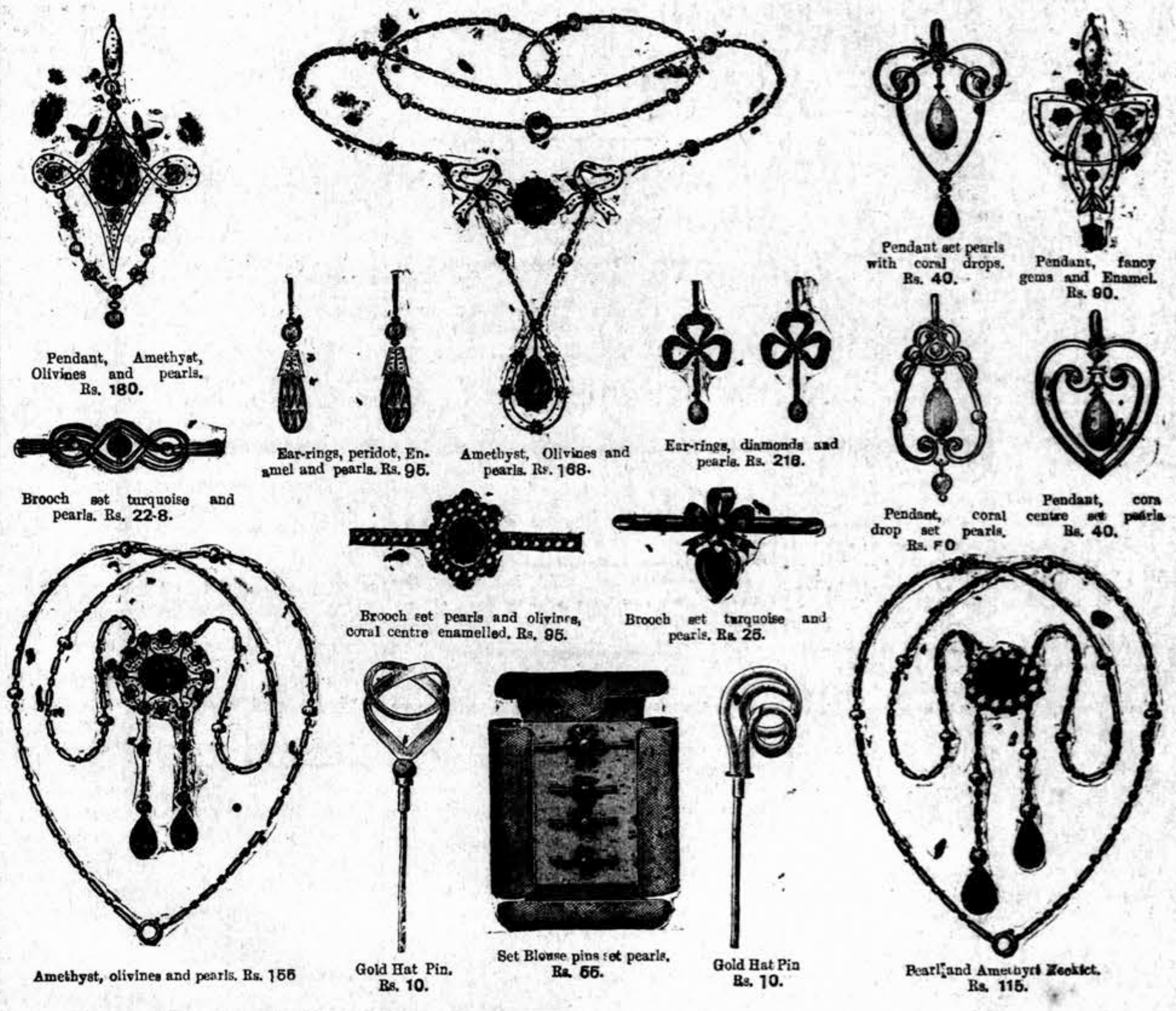
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Ear-rings, diamonds and pearls. Rs. 218.
Pendant set pearls with coral drops. Rs. 40.
Pendant, fancy gems and Enamel. Rs. 90.
Brooch set turquoise and pearls. Rs. 22-8.
Pendant, coral drop set pearls. Rs. 50
Pendant, coral centre set pearls Rs. 40.
Brooch set pearls and olivines, coral centre enamelled. Rs. 95.
Brooch set turquoise and pearls. Rs. 25.
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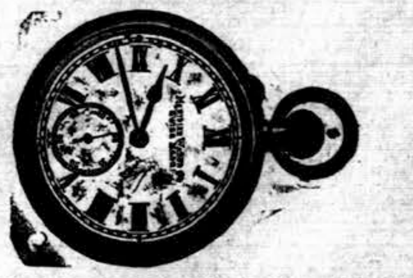
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3. Lustreless.	**8. Slightly odorous.**
4. Losing Colour.	or
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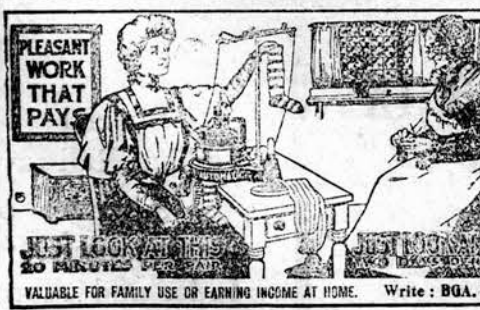

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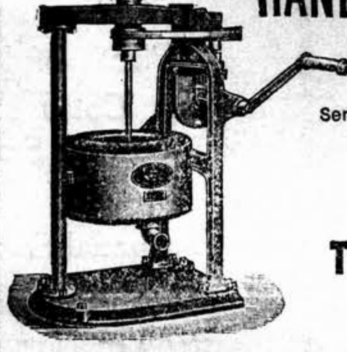

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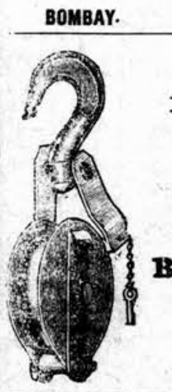

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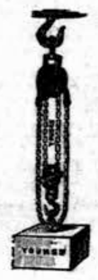

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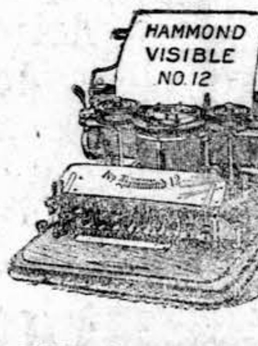

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